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THE WAYNE
HAND-BOOK OF NASHVILLE,
AND THE
TENNESSEE
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

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Copies of this Hand-Book will be sent post paid by the publishers to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or currency for each copy in paper cover, or 50 cents in cloth cover. For sale also by the leading booksellers and newsdealers in Nashville and vicinity.

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF NASHVILLE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

The Wayne Hand-Book of Nashville, and the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Illustrated.

A Complete Guide-Book for Tourists, With Maps, Plans, Etc.

1897.

Published Annually

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INTRODUCTION.

The need of a Guide-Book for the benefit of strangers who, for business or pleasure, are called to a large city is apparent to every one; but that the residents of great cities are equally unfamiliar with the points of interest in their immediate vicinity and in as great need of such information as these Hand-Books contain, has been the judgment of all travelers.

THE WAYNE HAND-BOOKS, while especially prepared for the guidance of the tourist, contain a great amount of local information, statistics and historical data that will prove equally interesting and oft-times instructive to the residents of the locality described. Greater attention is given to the present existing conditions than to the status of forgotten years, but old landmarks and historical data of national importance are fully described.

The necessity of frequently mentioning proper names and exact localities prompts us to state that the body of THE WAYNE HAND-BOOKS are written without fear or favoritism, without compensation in any respects, and will be found as nearly accurate and reliable as is possible.

Advertisements in this book are easily distinguishable, and the greatest possible care has been taken to exclude persons or firms of questionable reputation.

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I.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

TENNESSEE, originally a portion of North Carolina, was ceded to the United States in 1784, and in 1785 was formed into the new State of Franklin, with John Sevier as first governor. Internal dissensions arose, and in 1788 the territory again became part of North Carolina. In 1790 it was ceded to the United States a second time, and William Blount became territorial governor. In 1796 the territory then known as Cherokee Territory was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee, a name long given to the country bordering on the Cumberland River. John Sevier again became first governor.

The earliest settlers on the site of the present city of Nashville were the prehistoric race of mound-builders, great numbers of whom occupied the basin of Middle Tennessee, and disappeared in about the twelfth century. The cause of their disappearance has baffled archæologists, but has been generally credited to some terrible plague which swept over the the land, destroying the entire population. Our knowledge of these early inhabitants is derived ex-

clusively from the great numbers of mounds, or ancient earth dwellings which are found in the vicinity of Nashville, supplemented by frequent "finds" of ancient pottery, stone tools and rude implements. Following them came the Shawnee Indians, a tribe of wanderers driven northward about 1650 from their homes near the Gulf of Mexico. An Indian fort occupied the present site of Nashville, but frequent wars with the Cherokees forced the Shawnees, about the year 1715, to remove from the Cumberland, beyond the Ohio.

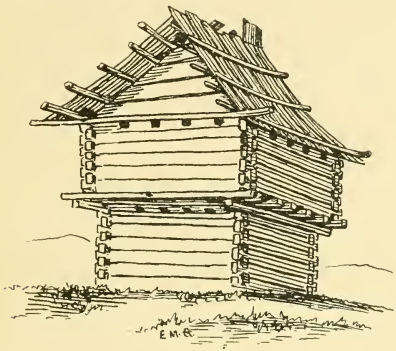
SHAWNEE INDIAN.

Meanwhile, French traders visited the section and built a a fort on the site of Nashville, but they had no permanent settlement, and until the arrival, in 1775, of Timothy Demonbreun—a French trader—the country was entirely unoccupied except by the wild fowl, bear and buffalo. From these frequent visits of the early French traders the "lick" at this place, where the wild animals came for their necessary saline nutrition, was called "French Salt Lick."

Demonbreun remained in the Cumberland Valley several years, but his settlement was not permanent until many years later. He lived to see Nashville grow into a handsome city, and his descendants are to-day numbered among its leading citizens.

The permanent settlement of Nashville began in the spring of 1779, when James Robertson and others came from the Watauga settlement in East Tennessee and cultivated the lands now known as North Nashville. A station was built on the bluffs and

named Nashborough. They were soon joined by others from the Watauga district, and the settlement at once became the most important in West Tennessee. In 1780 the different settlements on the Cumberland



[Fort Ridley occupied the site of the present Court House of Davidson County. It was built entirely of logs, well mortused together, with numerous loopholes from which the settlers could fire upon the Indians. This fort was attacked by a band of over four hundred Indians in 1792, who were repulsed by the settlers. It remained in its original location until 1835, when it was torn down and replaced by the County Court House.]

combined for protection against the Indians, established a form of government at Nashborough and built a fort at the foot of Church street, where a large spring gushed from the bluffs on the river bank.

In 1784 Nashville succeeded Nashborough, so called in honor of Colonel Francis Nash, a revolutionary hero from North Carolina, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Germantown, in 1777. Two hundred acres of land on the bluffs near the French Lick were laid off in lots of one acre each, and each purchaser

was obliged to build a house sixteen feet square and eight feet clear in the pitch. The surrounding country was wild, thirty-two bears being killed by a settler in one winter within seven miles of twn.

The government act donating lands to soldiers materially increased the population, the river trade grew rapidly, and Nashville became one of the important cities west of the Alleghenies. Keel boats and barges was used as early as 1810, to carry pelts and grain to Pittsburgh and New Orleans, bringing back dry goods, sugar and molasses. For many years the finest boats in the river trade were owned at Nashville. The panic of 1819 seriously crippled the business men of the city, but recovery came fast, and until 1837 the city grew rapidly. In 1832 the waterworks were built, two banks established and many steamboats added to the river trade. The panic of 1837 destroyed all prosperity, real estate rapidly declined in value and many people removed to the new Republic of Texas. But those who remained prospered wonderfully, and the financial crises of 1857 and 1873 were scarcely felt by the business men of the city.

During the civil war Nashville was the seat of operations in the west. It is surrounded by battlefields. Stone's River, Franklin, Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge are within easy reach. Of greatest local importance was the battle of Nashville, fought December 15, 1864, in which the Confederate General Hood was defeated by the Federals under General Thomas. In November, 1863, Hood, having lost Atlanta, harassed General Sherman's army in the rear, and invaded Tennessee. Several battles were fought with General Schofield

before Hood's advance upon Nashville. Thomas had strongly fortified Nashville, and Hood intrenched his army a few miles South of the city. For two weeks both armies maintained these positions, when Thomas advanced from Nashville and completly routed Hood's army, the remnants of which retreated toward Franklin and Columbia, and finally joined the forces of Joe Johnson, and were a part of that army when it was surrendered to Sherman a few months later.

The city is built on a series of limestone hills, on both banks of the Cumberland River, two hundred miles from its confluence with the Ohio. From its solid foundation, both materially and financially, it is known as "The Rock City," while its eighty schools and colleges, including such famous institutions as Vanderbilt University and the University of Nashville, have given it the additional appellation of "Athens of the South." Nashville is the county seat of Davidson County, the capital and the largest city of Tennessee, with an estimated population of one hundred thousand. It is the heart and pulse of the great valley of Middle Tennessee, a region famous for its chivalrous men and beautiful women, its thoroughbred horses and fertile soil. These gifts of nature, with its general elevation, pure air, mild climate and the tribute drawn from the trade of an immense territory, has made Nashville what it is today—one of the leading commercial cities in the South, with trade in lumber, dry goods, boots, shoes and cotton amounting to millions of dollars each year. A metropolitan appearance is imparted to the business section of the city by the numerous substantial business blocks on the leading streets, while scattered everywhere are beautiful city and suburb-

an homes, suggesting the revival of a society that flourished here before the war.

Leading from the city in all directions are thirteen famous macadamized roads known as "pikes," built under the old Whig system of "State aid to roads," and these remain as a lasting monument to the wisdom of those early legislators.

Historically, Nashville is noted as the home of three Presidents—Jackson, Polk and Johnson; of statesmen like Felix Grundy and John Bell, and at one time also of Tom Benton, Sam Houston and Davy Crockett.

Visitors of widely different tastes can find much of interest in this Queen City of the Volunteer State.

Chronological History of Nashville.

1710.—French trader built a cabin on Lick Branch.

1770.—Mons. Demonbreun visits the present site.

1779.—James Robertson and party settle near French Lick.

1779.—Nashborough named in honor of Col. Francis Nash.

1780.—Capt. Leiper, first white man married in Nashborough.

1781.—Felix Robertson, first white male child born in Nashborough.

1782.—Large emigration of soldiers set in.

1784.—Legislature changed name of Nashborough to Nashville.

1785.—Davidson College (Univ. of Nash.) founded.

1786.—First dry goods store, by Lardner Clark.

1787.—Nashville had six frame houses and thirty log cabins.

1789.—Andrew Jackson admitted to the bar.

1796.—First church, built on Public Square.

1797.—First newspaper, *The Tennessee Gazette*, established by T. Henkle.

1801.—First market house built.

1804.—First well sunk, on Public Square.

1805.—Aaron Burr visits Andrew Jackson.

1806.—Nashville incorporated, Joseph Coleman first Mayor.

1812.—First book printed in Nashville, "The Military Instructor," by T. G. Bradford.

1813.—Celebrated fight between Jackson and Benton, in City Hotel, opposite Public Square.

1814.—Gen. James Robertson, founder of Nashville, died.

1816.—Nashville Female Academy established.

1818.—First steamboat, "The General Jackson," arrived.

1819.—President Monroe visits General Jackson.

1820.—Great financial crisis.

1822.—Bridge built over Cumberland River.

1823.—Population of Nashville 3,500.

1825.—General Lafayette welcomed to Nashville.

1827.—Branch United States bank established at northwest corner of Public Square.

1831.—Christ Church built.

1833.—Water works completed.

1833.—Duncan Robertson, philanthropist, died.

1834.—Lunatic asylum built.

1836.—Steamer J. Randolph burned. Loss, $200,000.

1837.—Financial panic. Large emigration to Texas.

1840.—Great Whig convention, Henry Clay present.

1841.—Public dinner given to James K. Polk.

1842.—Ex-Pres. Van Buren visits the Hermitage.

1843.—Earthquake shock felt. Capital located.

1844—School for blind established.

1845.—General Jackson died.

1845.—First telegraph dispatch received from Louisville.

1846.—Twelve companies raised for Mexican war.

1849.—James K. Polk died June 15.

1850.—First suspension bridge completed.

1851.—First passenger train out of Nashville on N., C. & St. L. Ry.

1851.—Jenny Lind visits Nashville. Premium on seats, $200.

1852.—Public school system established.

1853.—Public vote $1,000,000 to secure railroads.

1854.—Ex-Pres. Fillmore entertained at Nashville.

1856.—Severe fire on site of Maxwell House.

1858.—Corner-stone Masonic Temple laid.

1859.—Present Maxwell House erected.

1860.—Great excitement over election of Lincoln.

1861.—Tennessee secedes from the Union.

1862.—Nashville surrendered to Federal Gen. Buell.

1863.—Nashville, headquarters of General Grant.

1865.—City overrun with lawless element.

1866.—System of letter carrying introduced.

1867.—Fisk University established.

1869.—Col. A. W. Putnam, historian, died.

1870.—P. O. removed to Cedar and Cherry streets.

1871.—Large cotton mills established.

1872.—Destructive fire at Market street and Public Square.

1873.—Vanderbilt University founded.

1874.—Tennessee Historical Society reorganized.

1875.—Fire alarm telegraph established.

1876.—Excitement over Hayes and Tilden election.

1877.—Postoffice and Custom House built.

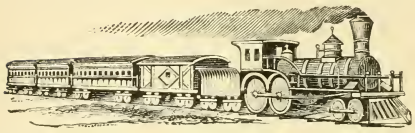
1878.—Produce Exchange organized.

1879. Railroad interests consolidated.
1880.—Samuel Watkins, philanthropist, dies.
1881.—Nashville Exposition opens May 1st.
1882.—The year of the great flood.
1883.—Grand Military Encampment.
1884.—New Cumberland bridge built.
1885.—Nashville-Knoxville railroad projected.
1886.—Severe earthquake shock.
1887.—Great activity in real estate.
1888.—Baxter Court office building.
1889.—Confederate Monument unveiled.
1890.—New City Hospital opened.
1891.—Old Buckingham Theatre burned.
1892.—Mob enters county jail and lynch colored criminals.
1893.—Serious bank failures. Nashville visits the World's Fair.
1894.—Great railroad strike extends to Nashville.
1895.—New Vanderbilt Medical College built.
1896.—100th anniversary of Tennessee as a State.
1897.—Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

II.

Instructions for Visitors.

The Journey to Nashville.



Nashville, *Athens of the South*, is so happily located, that visitors from every direction are certain to pass through places of interest to the student of history, or by scenes of more than local fame to the lover of nature's works.

From the East, Boston, New York, etc., take the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four Railroads to Cincinnati, where connections are made in the Union Depot with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad for Nashville; *or*, take the Pennsylvania Railroad via Harrisburg and Pittsburg to Cincinnati, then via L. and N. as above: *or*, take the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad via Baltimore, Washington and Parkersburg to Cincinnati, then by L. and N. to Nashville. Passengers from Washington and Baltimore can also take the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad which runs a fast vestible train through the beautiful Blue Mountains to Cincinnati. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad trains at Cincinnati connect in the Union Depot at Central avenue and Third street with these various railroads, except the Pennsylvania, with which road it connects in the joint passenger station on Pearl street.

From Cincinnati the L. and N. runs through trains to and from Nashville, connecting in the Union Depot at Nashville with the N., C. and St. L. Railroad trains for Atlanta and the South.

Stop over privileges are allowed on all tickets at Glasgow Junction between Louisville and Nashville to enable passengers to visit the famous **Mammoth Cave**.

Another branch of the L. and N. extends to St. Louis, where passengers connect in the Union Depot to or from all points in the Northwest. Through coaches and sleepers are run on this route between St. Louis and Nashville.

From Chicago and the North take the "Chicago and Nashville Limited," leaving the Polk-street depot at Chicago every evening over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, arriving in Nashville the following morning for breakfast; *or*, take the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad (Monon Route) or the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago to Louisville, connecting in the new Union Depot at Louisville with the L. and N. for Nashville.

From Atlanta, Chattanooga and the Southeast Nashville is quickly reached by the excellent trains of the N., C. and St. L. Railroad, passing through the famous battle grounds of North Georgia and within sight of Lookout Mountain.

From all points in Arkansas and the Southwest, connect at Memphis either with the L. and N. or the N., C. and St. L. Railroad for Nashville.

From New Orleans, Mobile and the South take the L. and N. direct to Nashville.

Railroad Tickets.

During the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at

Nashville, cheap excursion tickets will be sold from all principal stations in the United States direct to Nashville. Visitors will save money and avoid inconvenience by purchasing round trip tickets from their home ticket agent. These tickets must be signed by the purchaser and the signature witnessed by the union ticket agent, near Union Depot in Nashville, before starting on home journey. These signatures are necessary to prevent tickets being sold and used by any other person than the original purchaser.

Baggage.

All trains entering Nashville are boarded a half hour before their arrival by a uniformed agent of the Nashville Transfer Company, who will take your trunk checks and give you a receipt for them. Your trunks are then promptly delivered at your hotel or residence. A charge of 25 cents is made for each trunk delivered in the city, and 50 cents in the suburbs. If you are undecided where you expect to stop in Nashville you will do well to retain your checks and hand them to the hotel clerk, who will have them properly delivered, or leave them at the city office of the Transfer Company, under the Maxwell House, on Church street, with instructions to deliver. Never give your checks to strangers, as their delivery is often indefinitely postponed. In the vicinity of the depots are always a number of express wagons, willing to take your baggage to any address for 25 cents. These men are usually honest, but it is well to inquire into their reliability before entrusting your checks to them. If you have friends in Nashville you will always feel more secure to entrust them with the delivery of your trunks.

Outgoing Baggage.—On leaving the city the quickest and most satisfactory method of having your baggage sent to the Union Depot, is to go to the city office of the Nashville Transfer Company, who for twenty-five cents each will send their wagon to your residence or hotel, and on taking your trunks will deliver to you claim checks for them, which should be presented to the baggageman at the Union Depot on checking trunks to destination. Trunks delivered to any of the numerous expressmen without claim checks are usually properly delivered at the Union Depot, but the owners are frequently annoyed in identifying them, and there is nothing to prevent any other person claiming your trunk and checking it out before you. Always secure a claim check from the man who takes your trunk, and if he has none, get an expressman who has.

Arrival in Nashville.—All trains entering Nashville from the North, cross the Cumberland River over a fine bridge, and stop first at the College-street depot, which guests for Linck's Hotel will find most convenient. This station is within four blocks of the Public Square, and convenient to the business district, but the stranger will do well to remain on the train until the Union Depot is reached. First impressions are most convincing, but the old frame sheds which have long served Nashville as a Union Depot, do not represent the city proper. Plans for a magnificent new building have recently been approved and will be completed at an early date.

Visitors arriving from the North and West should alight from the cars on the left side, those from the South on the right side. If you intend taking the street cars, pass directly through the depot to the

street and take the cars running south for the city. These cars turn east on Church street immediately after leaving the depot and pass all leading hotels.

If you prefer a hack or carriage, continue as before described through the building to the street, where several will always be found in waiting. The charge to any leading hotel, or within a distance of one mile, is 25 cents for each person. If your driver insists on more, call an officer and he will speedily set you right. If you prefer to walk to the business center go to the south end of the building and turn to the left on Church street, ascending the rather steep hill to the business center. All the leading hotels will be passed within a few minutes' walk. A decided "No," will usually relieve you of the swarm of darkies willing to "Tote yo grip fo' a nickel."

Visitors are warned against placing too much confidence in the statements of strangers or newly-made acquaintances, who volunteer information about the city, the hotels, etc. It generally occurs that such persons are seeking every opportunity to advance their own interests.

River Steamers—Persons journeying to Nashville from points on the Cumberland River, or even from such distant points as Evansville, Memphis and St.

Louis, will find the steamers of the Nashville, Evansville and Paducah Packet Line not only a novelty but a decided pleasure. During the late summer months the low water prevents the running of river steamers on schedule time, and tourists should always obtain full information before arranging for such a journey. The office of the steamboat company is at the foot of Broad street, in Nashville, within a few yards of the steamboat landing. Several other private steamers make regular trips up the river, frequently running 400 miles above Nashville, and traversing a rich and populous district of Tennessee.

Hotels—The hotels of Nashville compare favorably with those of any city of equal size in America. This is a natural sequence to its importance as the State Capital, its immense jobbing trade and its excellent transportaion facilities by river and rail. These hotels are mainly on the American plan, that is, guests are provided with rooms and meals at prices varying from $1 to $5 a day, according to the location of the hotel and service rendered. All the leading hotels have rates varying from $2 and $3 per day up to $5, the difference in price being entirely in the location of the room chosen, all guests being served in the same dining room. It is well on registering to inform the clerk at what meal you wish your account to begin, as the long hours for meals frequently cause travelers to be charged for meals they have not eaten. Thus breakfast is served until 10 o'clock, and a guest arriving at 9:30 is charged for that meal, although he may have breakfasted elsewhere. Should the clerk refuse this request, other quarters should be sought. Hotels on the European plan rent rooms at so much per day, leaving the guest to take his meals

at the restaurant, which is usually attached to the hotel, or go elsewhere as he may choose. The following is a complete list of the permanent hotels of the better class which are centrally located. Several temporary buildings are being erected for the accommodation of Exposition visitors, and these will be inserted in the future editions of this book. Those designated *Am.* are on the American plan, *E.* representing the European plan :

Maxwell House, Church and Cherry streets, Am., $3 to $5.

Tulane Hotel, Church and Spruce streets, Am. and E., $2 to 5.

Duncan House, Cherry and Cedar streets, Am., $3 to $5.

Jeff Davis Hotel, Church and Walnut streets, Am., $2

Commercial Hotel, Cherry and Cedar streets, Am., $1.50 to $2.50.

Linck's Hotel, N. College street and Railroad crossing, Am. and E., $2.

McNairy House, 211 N. High street, Am., $1.

Bailey House, Church street, Am., $1.50 to $2.00.

Utopia Hotel, Cherry street, E., $1 upwards.

Germania House, 316 Church street, Am., $1.

Merchants Hotel, Broad street, Am., $1.25.

Richmond House, 160 N. Cherry street, Am., $1.25.

Broadway House, Broad street, Am., $1.

New Central House, N. Cherry street, Am. and E., $1 to $1.50.

The Inn, N. Summer, corner Deaderick, Am., $1.25.

Waggoner's Hotel, opposite Union Depot, Am. and E., $1.50.

Burch's Hotel, opposite Public equare, Am. and E., $1.00.

The above are the usual rates per day, but visitors to avoid misunderstanding should always have the clerk verify them at the time of registering.

The Department of Public Comfort connected with the Exposition have an office at the Union Depot and will furnish strangers with information regarding all hotels and boarding houses in the city.

Special Features of Hotels—Special mention of a few of the leading features of the more prominent hotels, without discriminating in favor of any, may aid the stranger in selecting a location suitable to his particular tastes:

The Tulane Hotel, better known as the Nicholson House, *The Maxwell* and *The Duncan*, take easy rank among the first in the country, and in every respect are worthy of their high reputation. The Maxwell is old established and a favorite teething resort for politicians. Its special features are its grand tiled rotunda, marble stairway and connecting ladies' parlors, charmingly arranged. In its handsome dining room scores of banquets have been served, while its oak floor has been polished by the trip of countless light fantastic toes. It is under the management of Mr. W. H. Black, formerly of the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia. The historic features of the Maxwell are elsewhere described. The Tulane, managed by Mr. J. B. Hancock, is a great favorite with families, while its convenience to the Union Depot attracts a large transient trade. On the Church street side it has a mammoth cafe, and in the rear a convention hall with a seating capacity of 400. The Duncan, beautifully furnished, draws to itself an exclusive patronage, whose wants are looked after by Mr. L. Garrabrandt. The Commercial is centrally located,

and is a favorite with visitors having business in the wholesale district. The Utopia is the resort of the sporting classes, and in its cafe may at any time during the racing season be seen diminutive jockeys absorbing mammoth porterhouse steaks. Many of the lesser hotels are worthy of patronage, and the universal expression of good will on the part of the hotel men of Nashville, insures a minimum cause for complaint by Exposition visitors.

Restaurants. — Under this classification are included a score or more of eating houses, varying in service and price, from the handsome dining rooms connected with the leading European hotels to the "nigger-joint," where the black brother partakes of "corn cake and fried chicken." An excellent restaurant is on the second floor of the Union Depot, where meals are served at 50 cents, while at the Nashville Restaurant on Union street, the Belmont on Church street, the Masonic Restaurant in the Masonic building, and numerous others, good meals are served at 25 cents each. The Utopia and Tulane Hotels have cafe attachments, with bills of fare on the European plan; similar to these is Faucon's French Restaurant on Union street.

Gerding's on Union street, and Dorider & Sidebottom on Church street, are well known restaurants and ice cream parlors.

At the majority of restaurants excellent meals are served for 25 cents, and the visitor has his choice of taking the regular meal or ordering from the bill of fare. Several good restaurants are to be found in the vicinity of the markets and Public Square, where wholesome meats are usually served.

Private Boarding and Rooming Houses.—Furnished

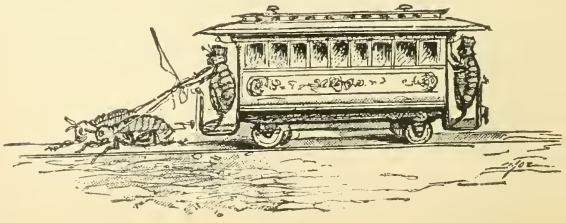
rooms are preferred by many persons to hotels, and these may be easily found at prices to suit the most extravagant and the most economical. The great number of students at the schools and universities in Nashville have given rise to a great number of furnished houses, where accommodations can be had at from $2 to $5 per week, leaving the visitor free to eat where appetite overtakes him. For a visitor of moderate means who intends to remain in the city for two or three weeks, this method is most satisfactory. References are often required and should always be requested. A week's rent is also usually asked for in advance, and rooms are seldom rented for a part of a week. The district between Broad and Cedar streets east of Spruce street, is convenient and generally satisfactory.

Boarding Houses where lodging and meals are to be had under the same roof are numerous in the district above mentioned, and where the visitor can control his time so as to be at meals regularly, this plan will be found satisfactory. The rates vary from $5 to $10 a week according to the rooms selected and the general desirability of the neighborhood. The daily papers always contain a long list of "furnished rooms" and "Boarding houses," but an advertisement inserted in the paper, under the heading of "Wants" usually brings a score of answers of a more respectable and higher grade than those advertised.

III.

Getting About the City.

The hilly contour of Nashville makes extended walking exceedingly tiresome, while the frequent change of walk, from brick to stone or gravel, wears the shoes and broadens the instep. It is therefore advisable for the stranger, with a long journey before him, to take one of the numerous electric cars that cross, recross, and radiate in every direction. There are three street car systems, but the majority of the cars are under the management of the Nashville Street Railway Company, who have adopted the excellent plan of running all cars through a transfer station on College street, near Cedar street, so passengers can change cars with but slight loss of time and inconvenience. The fare on all car lines is five cents with one transfer without additional cost. The various street car routes, with the points of interest passed, are given in detail and can be easily followed in connection with the map of the city.



Citizens' Rapid Transit Company.

Richland Park Car.—Green light. Car every fifteen minutes from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M., and every thirty minutes from 8 P.M., to 11:30 P.M. Route—From Duncan Hotel corner Cedar and Cherry streets, on Cedar and Charlotte pike, to West Nashville and Richland park, passing State Capitol, *Old Penitentiary*, *Colosseum*, *Centennial Grounds*, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway's new shops and New Penitentiary, passing the Implement Factory and Cherokee park, containing the celebrated *White Sulphur Springs* to the vicinity of Richland Creek. Returns same route. Saturday nights last car leaves Duncan House at 12 P.M.

St. Cecilia Car—Red light. Car every twenty minutes from 6 A.M. to 10:20 P.M. Saturday nights last car leaves Duncan House at 11:20 P.M. Route—From Duncan House on Cedar, North Spruce and North Clay streets to Jewish Cemetery, passing State Capitol, Tennessee Cotton Mills, Edgar Chapel and *St. Cecilia Academy*. Returns North Spruce and North Cherry streets to Duncan Hotel.

Nashville Street Railway.

Office at Transfer Station, 435 North College Street.

Belmont-Avenue Car.—Route: From Transfer Station, up Cherry street, then on Church, Spruce, Broad, McNairy, Laurel, Division street and Belmont avenue to Belmont College and Hillsboro Pike. Passing leading hotels, Ward Seminary, Hume and Fogg Schools, Custom House and Price's College for Young Ladies. Returns same route on College to Transfer Station.

Buena Vista-Street Car.—Route: From Transfer

Station on Cherry, Monroe and Buena Vista streets to terminus, near St. Cecilia Colloge, passing *French Lick Sulphur Spring*, Howe Ice Company, Buena Vista School, Tennessee Cotton Mills and Jewish Cemetery. Returns Buena Vista, Monroe, Summer, Jefferson, Cherry, Line and College streets to Transfer station.

Broad-Street Car.—Route: From Transfer Station on Cherry, Church, Spruce, Broad street and West End avenue to *Centennial Grounds* passing *Vanderbilt University*. Transfers given to Kayne avenue car, changing at McNairy street. Returns same route on College street to Transfer Station.

Church and Cedar-Street Car.—Route: From Transfer Station, on Cherry, Church, Walnut, Cedar, McCreary, Church and McTyeire, passing principal hotels and *Union Depot*. Return Cedar, Walnut, Church and College streets to Transfer Station.

Fairfield-Avenue Car.—Route: From Transfer Station on Cherry, Ash, Market, Lindsley, University and Hazel streets, Wharf avenue, Fain, Lewis and Fillmore streets to *Mt. Calvary* and *Mt. Olivet Cemeteries*, passing *Howard School* and *University of Nashville*. Returns same route to Ash and College streets and Transfer Station.

Fatherland-Street Car.—Route: From Transfer Station around Public Square *across Cumberland Bridge*, Second street, Fatherland and Eleventh streets, and Shelby avenue to terminus at Shelby Park, passing *Boscobel College*. Returns same route.

High-Street Car.—Route: Transfer Station, on Cherry, Broad and High streets to terminus, passing *Gerst Brewing Company* and *Liberty, Cumberland and Model Flouring Mills*. Returns High, Broad and College streets to Transfer Station.

Jefferson-Street Car.—Route: From Transfer Station, on Cherry and Jefferson streets to terminus at *Fisk University* passing *French Lick Sulphur Spring* and Elliott School. Returns Jefferson, Cherry, Line and College streets to Transfer Station.

Kayne Avenue Car.—Route: Transfer from Broad street car at McNairy street.

Line Street Car.—Route: From Transfer Station on Cherry and Line streets to terminus at Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, passing many of *Nashville's Largest Factories*, including Nashville Packing Company, Phœnix Cotton Mills, Phillips and Buttorff Manufacturing Company, Cassety Oil Company, Standard Oil Company, Bruton & Condon's Snuff Factory, Union Stock Yards and Nashville Woolen Mills. Returns same route on College street to terminal station.

Lischey-Avenue and Meridian-Street Car.—Route: From terminal station around Public Square, across Cumberland Bridge, First street, Oldham, North Second, Foster, Third, Treutland street and Lischey Avenue to Joy's Floral Gardens. Also from Foster street, on Meridian and Wilburn street to Lischey avenue, passing Caldwell School, E. & N. Mfg. Co., East Nashville Depot, McFerrin Memorial Methodist Church, McNeilly Presbyterian, Foster-Street Christian, North Edgefield Baptist and Second Edgefield Cumberland Presbyterian to Lischey's and Joy's Floral Gardens. Returns same route.

Main-Street Car.—Route: From terminal station around Public Square, Bridge avenue, Second and Main streets and Gallatin Pike to Vaughn Pike. Returns same route.

South Cherry and College-Street Car.—Route: From

terminal station on Cherry, Chestnut and College streets, thence back on College street to terminal station, passing Howard School, St. Patrick's Church, Trimble School, Nashville Warehouse and Elevator Company and Cotton Compress.

Spruce-Street Car.—See car ride at end of chapter.

Wharf-Avenue Car.—Route: From terminal station on Cherry, Broad, Front, Peabody, Market, Lafayette and Maple streets to Chestnut street, passing *Central Tennessee College* (colored). Returns Wharf avenue, Filmore, Front, Broad and College streets to terminal station, passing University of Nashville, *City Hospital*, *Tennessee School for the Blind* and Old Waterworks.

Woodland-Street Car.—Route: From terminal station around Public Square, *across Cumberland Bridge* to Woodland street terminus, passing Warner School and several private academies. Returns same route.

Nashville Traction Company.

Glendale Park Car (every fifteen minutes from 6 A.M to 11:30 P.M.).—Route: From Public Square on Front street, on Front street, Broad street, Kayne avenue, Division and Overton streets, Lawrence avenue, through Waverly Place to Glendale Park (seven miles), passing Custom House, Nashville College for Young Ladies, Reservoir, Glen Leven Church and Glendale Springs. Returns same route.

(See car ride at end of chapter for full account of Glendale car route.)

A Special Trip over the Spruce-Street and Glendale Park Lines.—Take Spruce-street car running west on Church street. Car turns south on Spruce street at Tulane Hotel. Immediately on the right we pass

Ward's Seminary, a famous school for young ladies. Handsome homes line both sides of Spruce street for several blocks. The next street passed is Broad street, over one hundred feet wide, and leading to the Centennial grounds. On the northeast corner of Spruce and Broad streets are the Fogg and Hume public schools, and on the opposite corner stands the Post-office and Custom House. In fifteen minutes we are at the end of this car line. On our left is seen "Sunnyside," the one-time elegant home of Col. Thos. Malone, but used until recently as a military school for boys. Directly in the rear of Sunnyside loom up the ruins of old Fort Negley, a Federal stronghold during the war. As all traces of the breastworks have disappeared, a climb to the top is usually unsatisfactory. A hundred yards down Spruce street is seen the new City Reservoir, looking much like a grim fortress. Continue down Spruce street to the first cross street and ascend the stairs leading to the entrance. A wide promenade, one third mile long, encircles the Reservoir, giving an excellent view of the city. About thirteen million gallons of water are pumped through the city mains every twenty-four hours, the height of the water in the Reservoir when full above low-water mark being three hundred and eight feet, and the capacity of the Reservoir fifty-one million gallons. Returning to the exit, turn to the left after leaving the stairs and walk one block to the Glendale Park Electric Car line. A ride of four miles, past the Hermitage Stud, a noted stock farm, takes you to Glendale Park, known as the old Nashville battle ground and at one time an Indian burial ground. It is a pretty bit of woodland, where concerts are given during the warm

months. Return to city by Glendale Park Car line. Distance, six miles. Fare, five cents each way. No admission fees, except to special entertainments, at park.

Telephone, Telegraph and Messenger Service.

Western Union Headquarters are at the corner of Church and College streets, with eight branch offices for public use as follows: 120 North Market street, Maxwell House, Union Depot, Nashville Packing Company, Neil & Shofner's (1121 South Cherry street), Cumberland Mills (South High street), Model Mills (South High street), and Cumberland Park during the racing season.

The Postal Telegraph Headquarters are at the corner of Church and College streets, directly opposite the Western Union, with five branch offices as follows: Duncan House, Tulane Hotel, Cumberland Mills, Liberty Mills and 138 North Market street.

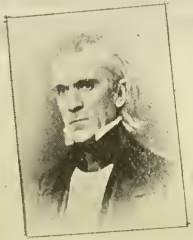
The American District Telegraph furnish messengers for any purpose required. Their office is in connection with the Western Union.

The Cumberland Telephone Company furnish telephones for business houses and residences throughout Nashville and vicinity. Many of these telephones are long distance, with wires reaching such distant places as Louisville, Cincinnati and Memphis. Telephone service is for the use of subscribers only, but the pay service has not been as fully developed as in other cities, and the public are consequently more freely admitted to its use.

IV.

What to See.

Polk Place.—The residence and grounds owned and occupied by James Knox Polk, Ex-President of the United States, and known as Polk Place, are located at the corner of Vine and Union streets. The stately old mansion was for many years his home, and continued the home of his widow until her death, in 1891. The property descended to the Polk heirs, and is occupied by the family of George W. Fall, Mrs. Fall being a niece and for many years the adopted daughter of Mrs. Polk. To her descended all the personal property, valuable papers and relics of the Polk family, and these have been as far as possible preserved in their original place and condition. During the Polk administration Texas and California became a part of the Union, and the private correspondence of Mr. Polk on these important subjects are most interesting and valuable. Mrs. Polk always took much pleasure in showing strangers about the old home, and Mrs. Fall is equally cordial in her invitation to visitors, as she considers these visits an honor to the memory of her distinguished relatives. The great number of visitors in Nashville during the Exposition compels the family to restrict the inspection of the interior of the mansion to visitors with cards. Many of the historical relics will be exhibited in the Woman's Building at the Exposition. The purchase of these historic grounds for park purposes, and the



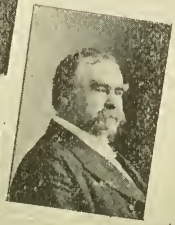
POLK PLACE. MRS. GEO. W. FALL.

donation of the buildings to the Tennessee Historical Society for a museum, or for use as a Governor's Mansion, is a debt and a duty the City of Nashville and the State of Tennessee owe to future generations.

Visitors should enter the Vine street entrance, any day except Sunday. In absence of Mrs. Fall, servants will show house and grounds.

Belle Meade.—This famous property, consisting of 5,300 acres of excellent bluegrass land, is one of the finest breeding studs and dairy farms in America, and, with its handsome improvements, enclosed with twenty-two miles of stone fence, compares favorably with many of the great estates of England. Belle Meade was founded by General W. G. Harding 75 years ago, and descended to his son-in-law, General W. H. Jackson, who improved and beautified the place in many ways. Over 500 yearlings have been sold from these stables within twenty years, and these won over two million dollars in purses. The sales from the stud in the past five years have averaged $83,600 each year. Among the famous stallions at Belle Meade are Iroquois, valued at $150,000, who was taken to England by the Lorillards as a 3-year-old, and won the three great English events, "The Prince of Wales," "The Derby," and "The St. Leger." Here is also Luke Blackman, the sire of Proctor Knott, Tremont, Inspector B., Longstreet, Great Tom, Clarendon and imported Loyalist.

A dairy farm, with 190 high grade cows, supplies Nashville with milk and cream, while a herd of 350 deer, in a park of as many acres, is the pride of the owners and of great interest to visitors. A half interest in the stock on the farm was recently sold to Richard Croker, of New York city, for $250,000.



BELLE MEADE

Belle Meade is located six miles from the city, on the Harding pike, one of the best roads in the country, and passing Vanderbilt College and the Centennial Grounds. It is one of the few genuine old-time Southern homes that have survived the war, and with its army of darkies, who have remained here for successive generations, presents an excellent picture of the South before the war. No visitor can have really seen Belle Meade who has not partaken of the lavish hospitality of General Jackson, or witnessed the scenes of merriment at the periodical barbecues, when the darky becomes hilarious, and even Uncle Bob forgets his speech.

Visitors invited to inspect Belle Meade any day except Sunday. On entering gate cross the bridge and turn to the stallion stable on the right, where attendants will be found to show visitors about. Reached by carriage [toll-gate at city limits 10 cents one-horse buggy return trip, 20 cents two-horse buggy, 25 cents carriages] or by trains of Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. Inquire of any hotel clerk regarding proposed bus line.

State Capitol.—The Tennessee State Capitol Building is one of the finest public buildings in America. It is of pure Grecian architecture, cost $1.500,000 and is built on the highest ground in the city of Nashville. The Capitol building was a prize for which all the cities of Tennessee fought vigorously in 1843, but the central location and assured future of Nashville won her an easy victory, The city purchased the present grounds for $30,000 from Judge Campbell and presented them to the State. It is said that Judge Campbell sold a cow and a calf to a neighbor and in payment accepted a gun and "the old cedar hill," as the capitol hill was then called. Besides the Capitol grounds Judge Campbell sold portions of the hill and retained sufficient for his own handsome home oppo-

site the south front of the Capitol, now used as a home for the Sisters of Charity. Mr. Strickland of Philadelphia was the architect of the Capitol, but died before completing the building and was entombed April 10, 1854, in a recess in the wall of the north basement portico. The building is a parallelogram 112x239 feet and 206 feet high, with an immense cupola. It is built entirely of Tennessee limestone, quarried on the spot, many of the huge blocks weighing ten tons. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1845, and the building was completed March 19, 1859. The present U. S. Senator Harris is the only surviving member of the original Board of Building Commissioners, while Hon. Edwin Ewing, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone, still resides at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The great legislative halls will be of interest to the visitor, also the offices of the Governor, the Treasurer and Secretary of State, and those of the chiefs of departments of Public Instruction, Agriculture and Labor. The Supreme Court chambers, and the State Library of 31,000 volumes and many rare paintings and engravings, are worth a visit. The best view of Nashville and vicinity can be had from the cupola of the building. A fine stock of fish are in the fountain in front of the building, while from the rear porticos can be seen the great manufactories and schools to the north and west.

Visitors have free access to the building any day except Sunday, and will be shown about if desired by the Superintendent, whose office is in the southwest corner on the second floor. There is a register in the library where visitors can enter their names.

Polk's Tomb.—On the east side of the capitol building, in the capitol grounds, is the tomb of ex-President

James K. Polk and Mrs. Polk. Mr. Polk died at Polk Place June 5, 1845, and Mrs. Polk in 1891. For many years their tomb was in the front yard of Polk Place, but the probable sale of the property induced the heirs in 1894 to remove the remains to the capitol grounds, under a special act of the State Legislature. The inscriptions on all sides are commemorative to the memory of a man who occupied every high office in the gift of the people. Successively State Legislator, United States Representative, Chairman of all important committees, Speaker of the House, Governor of Tennessee, and President of the United States.

The Hermitage.—That which was for 41 years the home of General Andrew Jackson, twice President of the United States, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, and the greatest exponent of Democracy, should be of interest to every citizen of this great republic. The Hermitage is located 12 miles from Nashville on the Lebanon Pike, one of Davidson County's best roads. Its historic walls have sheltered all the famous men of our history, and is the Mecca of thousands of tourists every year. General Jackson established his home here in 1804; part of the log cabin in which he lived for 15 years is still standing. This log house was at one time the upper story of a two-story house, which the General himself made into two houses after having built the present brick mansion. Also standing near this log cabin is a smaller one, which served as a kitchen and servants' room. In the log house he lived when Aaron Burr visited him in 1805 and when the battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815; it was to this house the little adopted son, a nephew of his wife and son of Severn

FIRST HOME 1804
DIED 1845
DIED 1828
WILLIAMS PHOTO.
GENL. & MRS. ANDREW JACKSON

Donelson, was brought and treated as an idolized only son. He gave him his name and left him his estates, and his wife and children gladdened the declining years of the old hero. The present brick residence was built in 1819, partially burned in 1835 and rebuilt in 1836 upon the same partitions and walls. Mrs. Rachel Jackson, his wife, died in 1828, just before he left for Washington for his inauguration for President. General Jackson died June 8, 1845. General Houston, of Texas, arrived the same day, but too late to see his life-long friend.

The State bought the Hermitage and farm of 500 acres in 1856 for $48,000, intending to offer it to the Government as a branch of West Point. Andrew Jackson, Jr., left the Hermitage in 1856, but returned in 1859 by permission of Governor Harris, and there he died in 1864. During the war General Thomas sent a guard to the Hermitage, but the farm was devastated and the fences destroyed. The house and tomb were, however, protected. When the war ended the widow of Andrew Jackson, Jr., and her sister continued to live at the Hermitage until their death in 1888. They were buried in a corner of the garden. The personal property, consisting of many valuable relics and papers, passed to Col. Andrew Jackson, grandson of the General. The property in the care of the State was rapidly going to decay when an organization of patriotic ladies known as "The Ladies' Hermitage Association" obtained possession of the buildings and 25 acres of ground, and by the judicious expenditure of such money as they have been able to secure, the old homestead has been preserved in its original condition. Membership in the Association is $1 per year, and the enrollment of patriotic

women throughout the United States is earnestly desired. Mrs. Mary C. Baxter, 117 North Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn., is the President, and Mrs. Mary C. Dorris. Spruce and Church streets, is the Secretary. Many interesting relics of olden times have been collected and preserved at the Hermitage by the Association, and a portion of these will be exhibited in the Woman's and History Buildings at the Exposition.

To reach the Hermitage take the Lebanon branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway at Union Depot at 9.30 A.M. to Hermitage Station. Fare, 70 cents return trip. Then by stage two miles to the Hermitage. Fare 50 cents return trip. Admission to buildings and grounds, 10 cents. Total expense, $1.30. The return trip occupies about 45 minutes, train arriving at Union Depot at 3.30 P.M. The drive by carriage is delightful, on the hard Lebanon pike over the beautiful Tennessee hills. Several stage lines are proposed for visitors during the Exposition, information regarding which can be obtained at the leading hotels. A curate and wife reside at the Hermitage, who will be pleased to show visitors about and serve lunch if desired.

Davidson County Court House.—In the sale of the original 200 one-acre lots of the village of Nashville provision was made for the building of a Court House, jail and stocks, by assessing every lot buyer $20. This building was a one-story log house, 18 feet square, occupying a portion of the present site on the Public Square. Two other buildings successively occupied the site until in 1857 the present building was erected at a cost of $120,000. On the opposite side of the Square are the markets with the city offices at either end. These markets pay into the city treasury $13,000 annually, and are among the oldest business interests of Nashville, the original market house being built in 1801.

Postoffice and Custom House.—The Government

building, situated at Broad and Spruce streets, is a pleasing relief from the monotonous style of architecture usually turned out of the Government architect's office at Washington. It was constructed in 1877 of irregular blocks of Kentucky limestone and trimmed with Missouri granite and marble. The clock tower is lighted by electricity. Within the building are located the postoffice, the chambers of the United States District and Circuit Courts, the United States Attorney and the Clerks of the Courts. The office of the Surveyor of Customs is on the second floor. Through this office the port of Nashville receives large consignments from abroad. On the second floor is also the United States Internal Revenue Department of Middle and West Tennessee to regulate the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors, a business of immense importance in this section. The original Postoffice was established the same year that Tennessee was admitted to the Union. It was then located on the Public Square and the total office receipts were $150 a year. Postage stamps were not in use at that time, and letters were paid for on delivery at the rate of 10 to 25 cents each. When the State of Tennessee seceded from the Union, the government directed all mail forwarded to the dead letter office, which the postmaster refused to do, but continued the office as a Confederate Postoffice until the evacuation of Nashville by the Confederate authorities. For many months the only means of sending letters to the North was by special delivery through the American Letter Express Company. There are at present regularly employed in the Nashville Postoffice 70 persons, including 31 carriers and 8 substitutes, and the office receipts are among the largest in the country.

Maxwell House.—That massive pile of brick and stone at the northwest corner of Cherry and Church streets, known as the Maxwell House, was built in 1853 by John Overton and during the years of its construction was called "Overton's Folly." When the war broke out the uncompleted building was seized and by the Federal troops and converted into barracks and guard house. On the stone window sills of the upper floors may still be seen the names of soldiers, cut there by themselves during confinement. The stairs leading from the upper floors to the dining room, then the same as now, but much smaller, were temporary wooden ones, and one morning in a grand rush for breakfast the railing broke, precipitating many men two floors below, 10 soldiers being instantly killed and many wounded. After the war the building was completed and in 1869 was opened to the public as the Maxwell House. All the famous men of the country from that date to this have made it their Nashville headquarters. Visitors are invited to inspect the building, which combines the historical war scenes with the luxury of the present day.

Jackson Monument.—The statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson in the east grounds of the capitol is one of three duplicate statues cast from the model of the famous sculptor, Clark Mills, the second being erected in New Orleans, and the third in Lafayette Park at Washington. It is said the sculptor was for many days in doubt as to the exact position in which to cast the horse, but caught the final inspiration by seeing a horse rear with its rider in the streets of Washington, the poise being so perfect that the statue will resist the strongest storms without being fastened to the pedestal. However, as a precautionary measure

in the present instance, it was pivoted to the bronze plate on the pedestal. The statue is a gift to the public by the business men of Nashville, the pedestal being donated by the State Legislature. Clark Mills was paid $5,000 for the statue and personally superintended its erection. The casting is perfect and bids fair to survive many decades.

V.

Theatres, Amusements, Etc.

Nashville theatres, while not as numerous as in many other cities of the country have maintained a high standard of excellence in the attractions secured, and from the visit of Jenny Lind, in 1857, when the premium on the best seats was $200, to Nordica's triumphant tour in 1896, every actor, singer and speaker of note has appeared before a Nashville audience. The great number of professors and instructors of music in the universities and schools of the city, who, with their apt pupils, patronize the theatre, have made the audiences most critical, so that actors visiting Nashville are always certain to put forth their best efforts.

Masonic Theatre, in Masonic Building on Church street, rear of Maxwell House, seating capacity about 400. Prices vary 25 cents to $1.50, depending on the attraction.

Vendome Theatre, Church street, between High and Vine streets, seating capacity about 500. Prices 25 cents to $1.50.

Grand Opera House, Cherry street, north of Cedar street. For many years the leading theatre of the city, but recently given up to vaudeville, with a probability of becoming a place of continuous performances during the Exposition. Prices 15 cents to 75 cents.

Music, Lectures, Etc.

Many of the universities and schools have organized *dramatic* and *musical clubs*, and give frequent performances, musicales, etc., in the class rooms, to which the public are invited. Such events are usually advertised, both in the daily press and by posters. The price of admission is moderate, and the performances usually beyond criticism. *Lectures* by men and women of national reputation are often heard either in the university lecture rooms, at the theatre, or at the great Union Tabernacle, on Summer street, south of Church street, with a seating capacity of 5,000.

VI.

Racing and Athletic Sports.

THE importance of Nashville as a racing center is a natural sequence to the great number of breeding establishments in its immediate vicinity. The spring and fall meet at Cumberland Park track, under the auspices of the Tennessee Breeders' Association, are liberally patronized by patrons of the turf from all parts of the country. The entries are strong and the purses liberal. While the 1896 season was most successful, extensive preparations are being made to make the 1897 "Centennial meet" the most noteworthy in Nashville's racing history, and racing will probably continue throughout the summer. A large grand stand affords protection from the weather. Steeplechasing and hurdle racing are also becoming popular sports. The usual admission fee is fifty cents. South Cherry-street Car leaves Church and Cherry streets every five minutes direct to Cumberland Park.

Information regarding races, etc., can be obtained from J. C. Russwurm, Secretary of the Breeders' Association, 304 North College street.

Baseball and Football are favorite sports, and each of the great university teams has won many laurels. The continual change of students at these universities

necessarily weakens the teams, but their adversaries usually labor under the same disadvantages. Regular organizations are maintained by Vanderbilt College, the University of Nashville, and the Nashville Athletic Club. The only set dates for games during the year are the annual football game between Vanderbilt and Sewanee, at Nashville, on Thanksgiving day. On the same day the Nashville Athletic Club play the Memphis Athletic Club at Memphis. Visitors' tickets to the Athletic Club, No. 315 Church street, can be obtained by application to the secretary, entitling holders to the privileges of the club rooms and gymnasium for two weeks.

Annual Field Day is a holiday to all lovers of outdoor sports. On this day, usually the second week in May, athletes from all the schools and colleges meet on Vanderbilt Campus and compete for honors in the old Greek games of running, wrestling, etc. It is always most interesting, and the visitor fortunate enough to see these games is never disappointed. Several of the leading clubs in the city maintain private gymnasiums, and admittance to these can only be obtained by introduction through a member.

At Nashville is also located the fastest bicycle track in the country. The Coliseum, a huge structure in the northwest part of the city, has been specially arranged for the annual cycle shows held there every spring to inaugurate the cycling season. Manager Jack Prince is arranging a special programme for 1897, full information of which will be given in future editions of this guide book. Line-street car from Transfer Station runs direct to the Coliseum.

VII.

A Tour of the City.

THE tourist on an extended visit to Nashville will have no difficulty in distinguishing the characteristic features of each locality. The visitor whose time is limited can profitably follow us on a jaunt around the business section, including such residence streets and points of interest as are convenient. Two distinct routes have been laid out, either of which can be covered within thirty minutes at a brisk walk, and this time can be extended by each individual, according to the interest developed in the objects passed.

First Tour: Standing before the Maxwell House at the corner of Church and Cherry streets, the visitor should recall in imagination the war scenes enacted here in 1863, when Federal troops and Confederate prisoners occupied the then uncompleted building. Passing north on Cherry street, we are in the midst of a world of which but the outer crust is visible. Hid away in the buildings on either side are the secret homes of many different games of chance. Immediately opposite the Maxwell House is the Utopia Hotel, largely patronized during the racing season, while immediately to the north are the Climax and the Southern Turf, famous as the headquarters of the Nashville racing community. On the right in

UNION ST., LOOKING EAST FROM SUMMER ST.

the same block, two well-known photograph galleries are passed, and the excellent views of the city and centennial, with an occasional Southern beauty, are worthy a passing notice. We are now at Union street, which on bright days is thronged with shoppers. Turning to the left, several leading retail stores are passed. At the corner of Summer street is seen the new Kirkman building, owned by the well-known Vice President of the Exposition, Van Leer Kirkman, and occupied by the Palace. On the opposite corner is the old Odd Fellows' Hall, until recently used as a theatre. Summer street has rapidly developed as a great retail street, and in the block south of Union street are found many of the leading dealers in musical instruments, dry goods, etc. But let us continue west on Union street, which becomes more narrow as we come to High street. We are now in a fashionable residence district, which forcibly impresses us with the fact that in Nashville changes from high to low life are rapid and frequent. At 311 High street is the former handsome home of Mr. Fogg, a well-known turfman, now used as a fashionable boarding house. No. 313 is the home of Mr. B. Herman, a wholesale dry goods merchant, and directly opposite at No. 310 lives Mr. J. H. Bruce, of Marshall, Bruce & Co., printers. At 231 High street is the residence of Mr. F. G. Fite, at 218 the home of Mrs. John C. Gaut. No. 220 is the residence of Mr. B. F. Wilson, and at 209 is the old but still elegant home of Mr. M. B. Pilcher. The Hermitage Club, one of the leading social organizations of the city, occupy the large stone residence at No. 225. Retracing our steps, we continue on Union street. and at the corner of Vine street, one block distant, is seen Polk Place, residence of ex-

President James K. Polk (see page 38). We now turn north toward the Capitol building, and beautiful homes line the street on either side. Among these are No. 303, J. H. Fall, a leading hardware merchant; No. 307, Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, president of the Ladies' Hermitage Association; No. 314, J. M. Overton, a wealthy coal mine owner; No. 318, Wm. H. Leickhardt, wholesale druggist; No. 320, Aaron O. Brown, wholesale dry goods; No. 322, R. H. Gordon, wholesale druggist; No. 327, J. B. O'Bryan, clothing manufacturer. On the farther corner is the home of Maj. John W. Thomas, president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway and president of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

In the Capitol grounds are the tomb of Mr. and Mrs. Polk and the statue of Gen. Jackson (see description given elsewhere). An excellent view of the north part of the city can be had from the rear balcony on the second floor of the Capitol building (see description of Capitol). Cedar street bounds the Capitol grounds on the south, and following this street toward the east we find at the corner of Summer street the Nashville Conservatory of Music, while directly opposite stands St. Mary's Cathedral, built in 1842. No. 422 Cedar street occupies the site of what was the slave market before the war. We are now back to Cherry street, with the Duncan House and Commercial Hotel on either corner, while the third corner is the scene of the great fire of 1896, which destroyed almost the entire square. Rounding the corner at the Duncan House, a gray stone building is seen on the right in the next square. This is the Law and Dental Departments of Vanderbilt University. A portion of this building is rented for offices. Immediately opposite on the cor-

ıer of Union street stands the Cole building. Turnng down Union street, we are again in the great reail district. One block east on Union street takes us o College street with its numerous banks and broxers' offices. This street leads us directly to the Pubic Square, a block north, around which are located many of the leading wholesale houses. In the center ure the city markets, the city buildings, and on the opposite side the courthouse of Davidson county. Continuing along the south side of the square, we are soon at Cumberland Bridge, spanning the Cumberand river. The visitor who sees the river at its low stage in the late fall can scarcely realize the volume of water it contains in early summer, frequently overflowing its banks on either side. Looking down the river, numerous great saw mills are seen, while directly across is the extensive factory of the Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company. Far to the south on a high elevation, known as College Hill, stands the Nashville School for the Blind. Returning as we came, let us pause a moment to look down Front street, with its laundries, soap factories, and bottling works. Another block, and we are at Market street. Before leaving the Public Square let us remember that here James Robertson a century ago built the first rude fort, here Andrew Jackson argued politics with Felix Grundy, Tom Benton, and Sam Houston, and here the brilliant James K. Polk began his legal studies that finally placed him in the presidential chair. Going south on Market street to Church street, an excellent view of the wholesale interests, with the produce commission houses is had. Turning west on Church street toward the Maxwell House, we pass the telegraph offices, the Chamber of Commerce,

the *Banner*, Athletic Club, Y. M. C. A., and *America* buildings.

Second Tour: In the rear of the Maxwell Hous on Church street is the old stone Masonic Tem ple, a portion of which is used as a theatre. Directl opposite are the express offices, and at the corner o Summer street is the old First Presbyterian Church built in 1851 at a cost of $51,000. The southwest cor ner is occupied by the massive Jackson building, th property of Gen. W. H. Jackson, owner of Belle Mead farm. At No. 511 Church street is a curious old book shop, in which antiquarians will delight to ruminate and a few doors further the tall tower of McKendre M. E. Church pierces the sky. In the same block o the corner of High street is the Willcox Building better known as the headquarters of the Centennia Exposition Company. Across the corner stands Wat kins Hall, in the rear of which is the Howard Library of 10,000 volumes, open to the public from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. This is also the home of the valuable relics col lected by the Tennessee Historical Society, which wil be exhibited at the Exposition. Some handsome Ten nessee chrysanthemums can probably be seen in the florist windows on Church street, a few doors west and in the center of the block is the new Vendome Theater. At No. 710 Church street is the one time elegant city home of Col. Cole, where the first mar riage in Nashville by gaslight was celebrated. Look ing up Polk place a good view is had of the old Polk residence. At No. 729 Church street is an expensive ly furnished saloon. The Tulane Hotel is at the cor ner of Spruce street, and on the opposite corner is Currey's floral exhibit. Turning to the left down Spruce street, Ward Seminary is passed and at the

orners of Broad street are the Fogg and Hume pub-
ic schools and the Postoffice and Custom House. At
IcLemore and Broad streets, one block west, is Christ
hurch, whose communicants are among the leaders of
Jashville society. The Nashville College for Young
adies is directly opposite, and down Broad street
n the right are the offices of the Nashville, Chatta-
ooga, and St. Louis Railway. Opposite Christ Church
s Vauxhall Place, a short street crowded with beau-
iful homes. At No. 101 lives Mrs. H. C. Pritchett;
Jo. 103, Wm. Eastman; No. 105, J. E. Gilbert; No.
09, Mrs. Margaret F. Connally; No. 111, Jacob Ellis;
Jo. 112, J. C. Gordon; No. 114, Geo. G. O'Bryan; No.
15, John Lewis; No. 117, J. S. Reeves; No. 118, E. B.
Stahlman; No. 120, Thos. Plater; No. 122, J. P. Drou-
llard; No. 123, W. W. Berry. Vauxhall Place ends at
)emonbreun street, a short walk to the left bringing
is to Spruce street, down which we continue back to
Broad street. On Broad street almost opposite the
Postoffice is an old building used as a meeting place
or the legislature in 1810. East of the Postoffice at
he corner of Vine street is the First Baptist Church.
Ve can now return to the point of beginning by any
f the numerous cross streets, Vine street being a fa-
orite, as here are seen several of the leading churches
f the city, including the Jewish Synagogue, with its
umerous Oriental turrets and towers.

VIII.

Educational Institutions.

TWENTY thousand pupils are instructed daily in the eighteen public schools and seventy-five universities, colleges and private schools of Nashville, justly named "Athens of the South." Many of these institutions are famous all over the land, and hundreds of men and women of prominence and promise received their education in Nashville. An extended mention of all these schools is unnecessary here, but several are worthy of close inspection.

Vanderbilt University has for many years been recognized as one of the great seats of learning in America. It is located on West End avenue, in a beautiful residence district and within sight of the Centennial grounds. Founded in 1873 by the late Commodore Vanderbilt, it has been endowed at various intervals by members of that family until a permanent fund of nine hundred thousand dollars has been created, with an additional sum of six hundred thousand dollars invested in real estate and improvements. The grounds are seventy-six acres in extent, with over twenty buildings. The university owes its origin to the industry of Bishop McTyeire, of the M. E. Church, South, and his wife, a cousin to the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt. Together they succeeded

n interesting this wealthy family in their favorite dea of founding a mammoth college in the then impoverished South. The college is governed by eight bishops of the M. E. Church. It has a faculty of seventy professors and instructors, and an enrollment of about seven hundred and fifty pupils.

Broad street and West End avenue cars pass the university grounds. Visitors freely admitted on application to Mr. Williams, secretary, in Main Hall.

The University of Nashville, originally Davidson Academy, was chartered by the legislature of North Carolina, in 1785, eleven years before Tennessee became a State. It was subsequently known as Cumberland College, and in 1826 became the University of Nashville. Dr. Lindsley was its president from 1825 to 1850, but resigned in the latter year, when a great epidemic of cholera swept over the city. In 1855 a military department was organized, which did effective service for the Confederates during the war. In 1875 Peabody Normal became a part of the university, increasing the endowment fund to over three million five hundred thousand dollars. The total attendance is about fifteen hundred, and is regarded as one of the most successful schools in existence. Dr. Wm. H. Payne has been its chancellor and president since 1887.

Ash and Market streets. Take Fairfield or Wharf avenue car. Visitors wishing to visit the school should call at the secretary's office, second building on the left after entering the gate.

Montgomery Bell Academy is the preparatory department of the University of Nashville, with an excellent building adjoining the college proper.

Belmont College, a high-grade school for girls,

Giers' photo.

occupies the Acklen homestead, one of the grandest of the old Southern homes.

Belmont avenue car direct to college. Visiting day, Friday.

Nashville College for Young Ladies, at Broad Street and Vauxhall Place, is one of the largest in the city. Dr. Price, president.

Boscobel College, at Sevier and Seventh streets, is a select school for young ladies. (Fatherland-street car.)

Ward Seminary, on Spruce street near Church street, is the oldest and, perhaps, the best known. It was founded by Dr. Ward, in 1865, and has an attendance of over four hundred pupils.

St. Cecilia Academy, conducted by the Dominican Sisters, has an established reputation.

Among the famous colored schools of America is Fisk University, established by the aid and influence of the Western Freedman's Aid Association and the American Missionary Association and materially assisted by the famous Jubilee Singers, who, under the leadership of Geo. L. White, treasurer of the university, made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in a seven-years' tour of America and Europe. With this money the site was purchased and Jubilee Hall built. Mrs. V. G. Stone's gift of sixty thousand dollars built Livingstone Hall, and the gymnasium and mechanical department are the gift of Col. Howard, of Nashville. The entire property is valued at three hundred thousand dollars, but no permanent endowment fund exists. The colored students of Fisk University are winning fame and fortune in the various professions throughout the United States, and its ex-

cellent work is only equaled by that of Washington Booker's famous college at Tuskegee, Ala. The university was named in honor of Gen. Fisk, of New Jersey, commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau after the war.

Take Jefferson street car direct to college. Secretary's office, Livingstone Hall, facing east. An excellent painting of the Jubilee Singers can be seen in the parlor of Jubilee Hall.

Central Tennessee College and **Roger Williams University** are two famous colored schools worthy of more complete mention.

Further details regarding the schools and colleges can be obtained by referring to a City Directory.

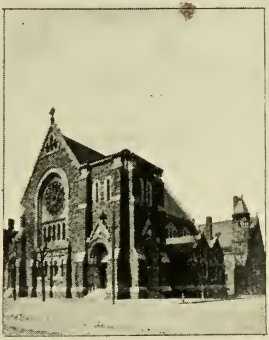
IX.

Churches and Charities.

The Churches of Nashville are over 100 in number, with over 30,000 communicants. As many of these are located a considerable distance from the business center, we shall here make mention of only such churches as would, from their accessibility and excellence, attract the tourist. Many of the churches publish their announcements, with the text for the day, in the Sunday morning papers, and this may assist the stranger in selecting a place of worship.

Christ Church (Episcopal), Broad and McLemore streets, Rev. J. R. Winchester, D.D., rector. Number of communicants, 500. Organized 1829. Original church built corner Church and High streets in 1831. Present structure erected 1894. One of the finest church buildings in America. Excellent music and choir. Services Sundays, 11 A.M and 7.30 P.M. Sunday school, 9.30 A.M.

First Baptist Church, Broad street, corner Vine street, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., pastor; 480 communicants. Church organized July 22, 1820, and located for many years on N. Summer street in the building now occupied by the German Lutheran congregation. Present building erected at a cost of $85,000, including lot and furniture. Services Sundays, 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. Sunday school, 9.30 A.M. Y. P. S. C. E. Fridays, 7 P.M.



Giers' photo.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.
CHRIST CHURCH.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

McKendree M. E. Church, Church street near High street, Rev. Jas. C. Morris, pastor; 773 communicants. The original Methodist meetings were held on the Public Square. First church built at Broad and Vine streets in 1812. Original church built on present site in 1833. The second building was destroyed by fire in 1879. Present structure erected in 1882. Steeple is 243 feet high. Services Sundays, 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M. Sunday school, 9.30 A.M. Epworth League, Sunday afternoon. Prayer meeting, Wednesday eve.

First Presbyterian Church, Church street, corner Summer street, Rev. James I. Vance, pastor; 1109 communicants. One of the oldest organizations in the city. Original church built on present site in 1812. Several times destroyed by fire. Present building built in 1851, cost $51,000. Services 11 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Summer street, corner Cedar street, Very Rev. P. J. Gleason, vicar general; Rev. John B. Morris, chancellor and rector. Original church built on northeast corner of Capitol Hill, but services were usually held in private houses. Diocese organized and present church built 1842. Dedicated 1848. Services—Sunday, first mass, 8 A.M.; second mass, 10.30 A.M.; vespers, 7 P.M. Week days, first mass, 6 A.M.; second mass, 8 A.M.

Other prominent Churches convenient to the business center are:

Christian: First Church, N. Vine street near Church street, Elder R. Lin Cave, pastor.

Colored: First Church, Treutland near N. Second street, Rev. R. D. Hurt, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian: First Church, N. Sum-

mer, corner Cumberland alley, Rev. I. D. Steele, pastor.

Hebrew: Jewish Temple, Vine street near Cumberland alley, Rev. I. Lowenthal, pastor.

Lutheran (German): N. Summer near Union street, Rev. C. F. Bergner, pastor.

The visiting public are invited by the pastors of all churches to attend services. Satisfactory seats will be provided by the ushers, and visitors should remain in the rear aisle until shown to seats.

Cemeteries.—The old City Cemetery at Cherry and Oak streets is among the most interesting in America. For over forty years no new graves have been made, and the great trees and vines have overgrown and wound around the mounds and tombs in picturesque and natural ways. Many of the noted men of Nashville, like Jackson and Polk, are buried in private and public property, but the old City Cemetery is the last resting place of innumerable men illustrious in the history of the city and State. Among these are James Robertson, founder of the city, who died in the far West while acting as United States Indian Agent. Here also sleeps John Tipton, the political opponent of John Sevier, the first Governor, who died October 8, 1831. Other well-known men buried here are Judge George W. Campbell, Secretary of the Treasury under Madison, twice a United States Senator, and Minister to Russia; Felix Robertson, son of James Robertson and several times mayor of Nashville; Duncan Robertson, a great philanthropist; William B. Carroll, for twelve years Governor of Tennessee; Gen. Samuel G. Smith, Secretary of State; Gen. R. S. Ewell and wife; Hon. J. L. Marling, Minister to Guatemala, and Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery has frequently been pro-

nounced the most beautiful in Tennessee. It is located on Lebanon pike, two miles southeast of the city, and the flowers, ferns, and shrubbery which blossom and bloom in summer have made Mt. Olivet famous. Thousands of Confederate soldiers are buried here, and one of the finest monuments in the country has been erected to their memory.

Take Fairfield avenue car from transfer station. Tickets must be obtained from Thomas Callender, 309 N. Cherry street, before entering grounds. These tickets are free on application. Sunday visiting is restricted to lot owners.

National Cemetery: Located five miles north of Nashville on Louisville and Nashville railroad. There are 16,533 Union soldiers buried here, 4,701 of whom are unknown. Each grave is marked by a plain marble slab, and all are laid off in even and uniform manner. When one mounts a hill and looks down, the sight he beholds is a beautiful one.

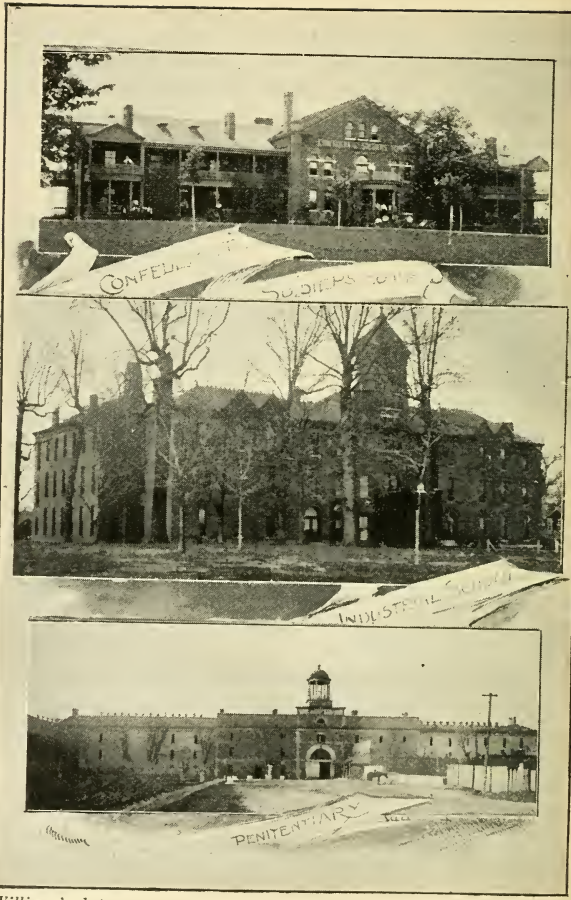
Spring Hill Cemetery, Gallatin pike, five and a half miles from city.

Jewish Cemetery, Clay and Wesbter streets.

Hungarian Cemetery. Webster and Cass streets.

Mt. Ararat Cemetery (colored), Murfreesboro pike, two miles from city.

Benevolent Institutions—Charitable homes, societies, and missions have increased and kept progress proportionately with the prosperity of the people of Nashville. The majority of these institutions are self-sustaining or depend for existence upon the voluntary contributions of a large community, but a sufficient number of liberal bequests have been made to warrant the belief that the wealthy man is coming to regard all mankind as kin, and to share with those unfortunates who have been deprived of any or all their



Williams' photo.

senses, a portion of the worldly goods with which God has blessed him. In Nashville, as elsewhere, women have been specially active in charitable work, and many of these have built for themselves monuments that cannot crumble or decay. More complete infor mation than is here given regarding any institution can be obtained by addressing the president or applying on the premises.

Central Asylum for the Insane.—Located on south side of Murfreesboro pike, one mile east of toll gate, seven miles from city. Building erected in 1851. There are 406 inmates.

Florence Crittenden Mission Home.—613 Ewing avenue, Mrs. L. Wager, matron. Self-sustaining work taught.

Hibernian Benevolent Association. — Organized May, 1869. Disbursed for benevolent purposes since its organization, over $20,000. James Killelea, president.

Home of Industry for Orphan Girls, 213 N. Vine street.—Founded 1854 by Joseph T. Ellison and Mrs. Francis Fogg. Board of managers meet first Monday each month. Girls in training until eighteen years of age. Sewing, cooking, and housework taught. Mrs. James Shryer, matron.

Ladies' Hermitage Association.—Organized for the purpose of preserving, perpetuating, beautifying, and adorning the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson (see "The Hermitage" for complete description).

Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home.—Gallatin pike, seventh house east of toll gate. Prof. W. E. Randle, superintendent. Incorporated in August, 1886. Ground deeded to the home by Jere Baxter and wife

and corner stone laid June 23, 1888. Opened to beneficiaries December 10, 1892.

Monroe Harding Memorial Orphanage, Salem street near Osage.—Rev. C. T. Blair, superintendent. Opened July, 1894. Presented to Presbyterian Synod of Nashville by Mrs. Fannie E. Harding.

Nashville Relief Society, 435 N. Market street.—Meets every Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

Old Woman's Home, 136 N. Cherry street.—Established at present location October, 1890.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.—Established February, 1845, at Demonbreun and Spruce streets. Present location is Waverly Place.

St. Mary's Orphanage, Murfreesboro pike, first house east of Donelson.—Established 1864. Sustained by voluntary contributions. There are 95 inmates. Sister Rose, superior.

Tennessee Baptist Orphanage, corner Delaware avenue and first street in West Nashville.—Established 1891. Property and franchises transferred to Tennessee Baptist Convention in 1894 and governed by twenty-one members. Number of inmates, 34.

Tennessee Industrial School, Murfreesboro pike, second house east of toll gate.—Founded by Col. E. W. Cole, 1886. Presented to State of Tennessee, 1887.

Tennessee School for the Blind, Fillmore street near Nance.—Established 1844. First building erected opposite present site in 1852. Destroyed by Federal forces November, 1862. In 1872 Hon. J. M. Lea donated the present site.

Working Woman's Exchange and Girls' Christian Home, 131 N. Summer street.

Confederate Soldiers' Home, twelve miles from the city on the Lebanon pike.

Libraries.

Howard Library.—Located in Watkins Institute on High street near Church street. Bequest of 10,000 volumes from Mr. M. H. Howard. Watkins Institute was presented to the State by Mr. Samuel Watkins. Visitors have free access to the library and reading rooms, and many hours can be comfortably and profitably spent among the many valuable volumes.

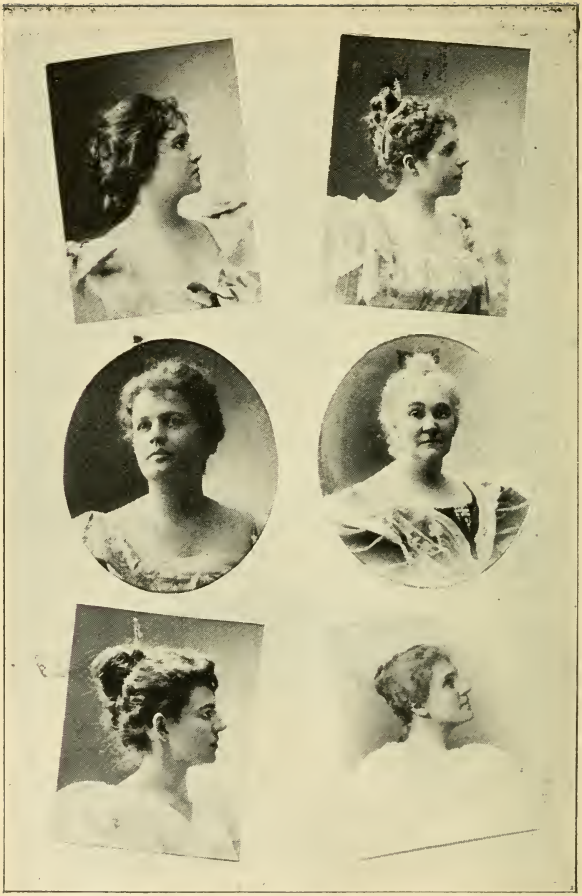
Peabody Normal College Library.—12,000 volumes.

State Library.—31,000 volumes and many rare paintings and engravings of public men. Open to the public daily (except Sunday) from 9 A.M to 4 P.M.

Vanderbilt University Law Library, Vanderbilt Building.—7,000 volumes.

Cole Law Library, 43 Cole Building.—1,500 volumes.

Nashville Public School Teachers' Library Association, in Fogg High School, Spruce and Broad streets. —1,300 volumes.



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Types of

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Fair Women.

X.

Clubs, Societies, and Society.

SOCIETY, so-called, consists, in all large cities, of numerous *sets* of individuals, linked together by those ties that attract man to man; each *set*, as a whole, claiming social superiority over all others, while its individual members vie with each other for a temporary leadership, which never survives wealth, beauty and graciousness.

But small space need be given to the subjects of this chapter, as admission to the clubs and select social organizations can be obtained through a member only. The stranger, favored with the recognition of equality, by Nashville's Ninety-nine, will easily perceive that the traditional society of the South, with its charming dames and beautiful damsels, survives here, a reality.

Hermitage Club.—Foremost social organization of the city. Occupy a handsome club house at No. 223 North High street. Van Leer Kirkman, President; W. P. Tanner, Secretary and Treasurer.

Standard Literary and Musical Club.—North Summer, corner Cedar street. L. J. Loventhal, President.

Central Literary Club.—135 North Spruce street. Dr. Wm. H. Payne, President.

Craddock Circle. — Social and Literary Club. Books circulated bi-monthly among members. Mrs. M. P. Taylor, President.

Le Circle Litteraire Francais.—Madame H. Visinaud, President.

Jessé French Orchestral Society of Nashville.

Query Club.

American Legion of Honor.—Five Councils.

Ancient Order Essenic.—Masonic Temple.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. — Simmons' Hall.

Ancient Order United Workmen.—9 lodges.

Catholic Knights of America.—2 branches.

Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

Deutsche Familien Bund.

Grand Army Republic.—7 Posts.

Harugari.—3 Lodges.

Daughters of America.

Improved Order of Red Men.

Independent Order Odd Fellows.—5 Lodges.

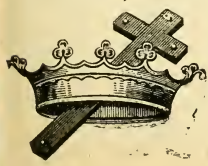
I. O. B. B.—46 Vine street Temple.

I. O. K. S. B.—Last Sunday each month.

Fisk National League of America.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.—7 Lodges.

Knights and Ladies of Universal Brotherhood. Jefferson, Corner Vine.



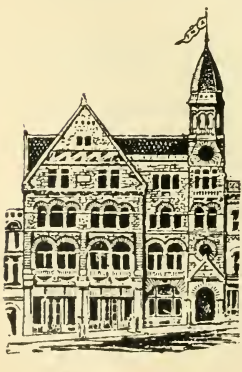
Knights of Pythias. 12 Lodges.

Letter Carriers' Association.

Masonic.—6 Lodges, 9 Chapters, 1 Council, 2 Commanderies.

Memento Mori Society.—Ratterman's Hall.

Mexican War Veterans.—So. Front near Broad St.
Nashville Art Association.—Watkins Institute.
Nashville Athletic Club.—315 Church street.
Nashville Bible Society.—First Sunday night in February.
Nashville Humane Society.—413 Church street.
Nashville Trout Pond.—Stegar Building.
Nashville Typographical Union No. 20.
National Union.—Four Councils.
Sexennial League.—Odd Fellows' Temple.
St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society.
St. Vincent De Paul Society.
Swiss Relief Society.—Twin Building.
Order of Chosen Friends.—Jefferson, corner Vine street.
Order of Equity.—Corner Market and Center Sts.
Order of Railway Conductors.—Pythian Hall.
Royal Arcanum.—9 Councils.
Tennessee Historical Society.—Watkins Hall.



Y. M. C. A. Building.

Tennessee Sons of American Revolution.
United Order Golden Cross.—6 Commanderies.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union. — McKendree Lecture Room.
Young Men's Democratic Club—Berry Block.
Young Men's Christian Association.—Y. M. C. A. Building, 325 Church street.

Visitors from other Associations invited.

XI.

Statistics on Nashville.

Table of Population.

1790		1850	10,165
1800	345	1860	16,988
1810	400	1870	25,865
1820	1,500	1880	43,350
1830	5,566	1890	76,168
1840	6,929	1897 (estimated)	100,000

Latitude, 36° 9′ north. Longitude, 86° 47′ west. Average altitude, 500 feet.

Foreign-born (mostly German and Irish)	4,950
Number of manufacturing establishments	420
Number of hands employed	8,122
Average yearly wages paid	$3,728,956
Invested in manufactures	$9,904,295

Leading Industries.

	Employees.	Wag's Paid.
Lumber and log products	1,523	$661,965
Cotton mills	1,200	360,000
Stoves, tinware, etc	1,050	416,000
Printing and publishing	704	460,836
Furniture	456	205,824
Foundry and machine shops	428	239,408
Carpentering	324	182,617
Saddlery and harness	225	121,750
Wholesale jobbing trade (yearly)		$100,000,000
holesale grocery trade (yearly)		$10,000,000

Dry goods trade (yearly)	$8,000,000
Bank deposits	$7,000,000
Average annual bank clearings	$75,000,000
Assessed value of property	$36,000,000
Bonded debt of Nashville	$3,200,000
Annual trade in horses and mules	$4,000,000
Bales of cotton shipped	50,000
Hogsheads of tobacco shipped	10,000
Hogs	100,000
Feet of timber	175,000,000
Cases of boots and shoes shipped	110,000
Barrels of flour manufactured daily	6,000
Number of business concerns	4,000
Public and private schools	80
Teachers in public schools (one-third colored)	160
Pupils in public schools (one-third colored)	9,000
Miles of improved streets	146
Area of city in acres (9⅓ square miles)	7,136
Average yearly death rate per 1,000	1

Fifth boot and shoe market in the United States.

Greatest black walnut market in America.

Nashville has 3 daily, 19 weekly and 18 monthly newspapers.

Nashville has a novel, but model city government.

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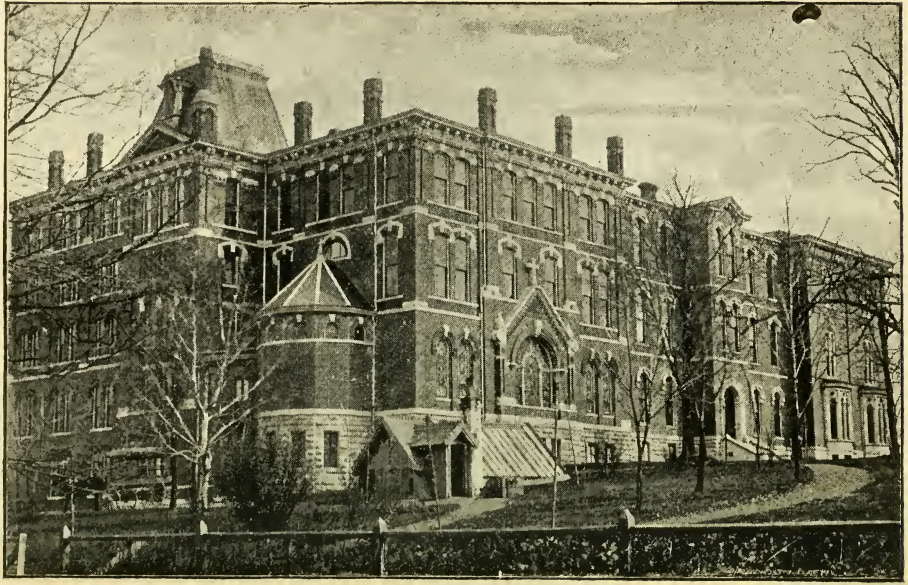

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No pains spared to render teachers thoroughly qualified for their duties, the best systems of instruction being adopted and applied in the various departments.

This Institution is now entering upon its Thirty seventh year with a justly earned reputation for thorough, conscientious work in every department.

The location is one of surpassing beauty. Stately buildings, comprising the latest improvements, rise on an eminence from the midst of forest trees of natural grandeur, and overlooking the city lying south, commands a view of a most charming country varied with hill and dale.

The Music and Art Departments possess superior advantages.

With thoroughness of education, parents and guardians will find here every attention given to the health and comfort of pupils. Chalybeate and sulphur waters in abundance are found on the campus.

Visitors to the Tennessee Centennial are cordially invited to examine the school. The electric cars pass the main entrance. Parties for the Academy take the Cedar street cars at Duncan House.

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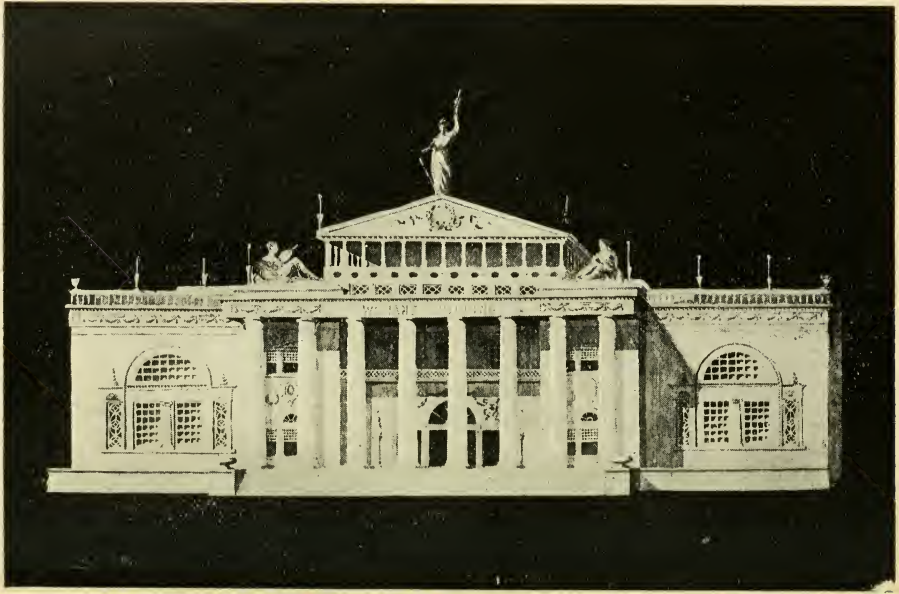

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TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition celebrates the 100th anniversary of the admission of Tennessee as a State in the Union. The Exposition was given birth in a communication from Mr. Douglas Anderson to the Nashville *Herald* in August, 1891. From that time until June, 1894, frequent mention was made of the good results that would follow such an exposition. In that month an enthusiastic Centennial meeting was held and permanent organization effected by the election of officers, followed by liberal subscriptions for the stock of the company by leading citizens of Tennessee. These were supplemented by subscriptions of $100,000 from the city of Nashville, $50,000 from Davidson county, and $80,000 from the railroad companies. The inaugural exercises on June 1, 1896, were attended with much pomp and ceremony. It was originally intended to open the exposition September 1, 1896, and continue one hundred days, but the greatly increased interest shown in the work, and the universal belief that the horticultural display on the grounds should be creditable to "The Land of Flowers," prompted the directors to postpone the date of opening to May 1, 1897, and continue until November 1, 1897.

The purposes of the demonstration are to preserve and inspire patriotism by marking with proper dignity and display the end of a century of vigorous history; to encourage more friendly relations between

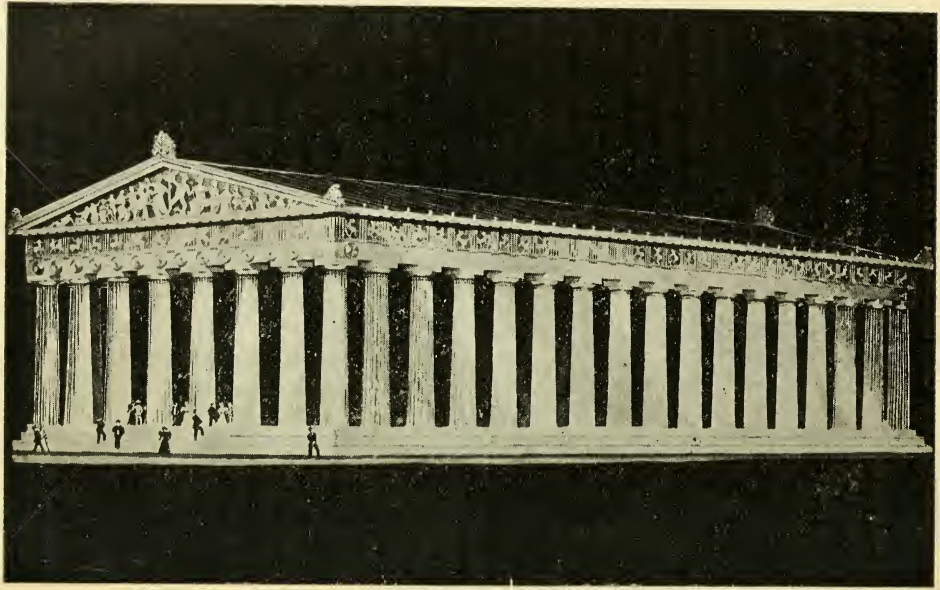
all classes and sections of the common country; to illustrate the resources and developments of the South, and to stimulate industrial progress and appreciation of the arts and sciences.

The exposition, while a State celebration, is national and international in character.

General View of the Grounds.—The site of the exposition was for many years the West End Driving Park, a magnificent tract of blue grass land, two hundred acres in extent, lying two miles west of the city proper. The land is so elevated that a beautiful view of the city can be had from any part of the grounds, and the natural drainage will assist in keeping the walks and drives in excellent condition. Grading began in the fall of 1895. The grounds were laid off in graceful curves radiating from the principal buildings. Full grown trees were transplanted, blue grass sown everywhere, and lining the walks and drives were placed myriads of fragrant flowers of variegated hues. The beds of giant cactus brought from the plains of Arizona are especially interesting.

Connecting several of the buildings are high arched arbors, overrun with clematis and other vines, from which hang huge gourds, the *tout ensemble* forming a delightful resting place for the tired sight seer.

A pleasing relief from the blue grass and white buildings has been afforded by the construction of three miniature lakes. The largest of these, Lake Watauga, so named in honor of the first settlement in Tennessee, is in the geographical center of the grounds, forming an amphitheater for the grouping of several of the main buildings. The two smaller lakes, Sevier, named in remembrance of Tennessee's first Governor, and Katherine, named after



the daring maiden who defied the Indians in the early history of the State, and who later became the wife of Gov. Sevier, are connected by a canal one hundred yards long, a lock being placed where the canal leaves Lake Katherine, owing to the difference in elevation.

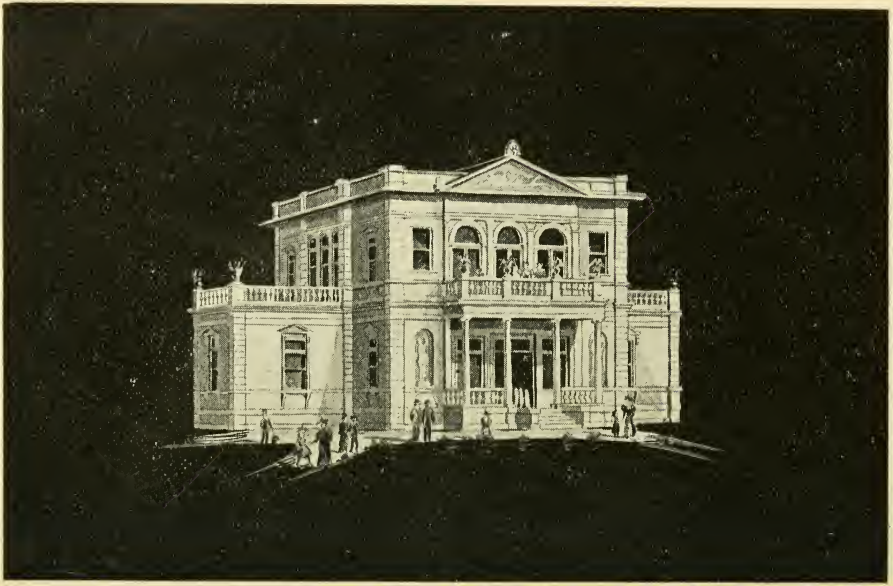
The sewerage system extends to every portion of the grounds, and toilet rooms will be found in all the main buildings. The water supply for the lakes, lavatories, etc., is entirely separate from that for drinking purposes, the latter being drawn, cold and pure, from deep wells.

The construction of the main buildings began in January, 1896, and has progressed so rapidly that the work will be fully completed on the opening day. The buildings are grouped in close proximity, thereby avoiding the long stretches of intervening space that has made sight seeing most tiresome at other expositions.

All the main buildings are finished in staff, with heavy frame construction, except the Parthenon, the walls of which are brick and the roof steel and glass. The Southern Colonial and Greek styles of architecture prevail. The lighting of the exposition is by electricity, and all the supply wires run in conduits under ground. Thousands of incandescent lamps gleam from the eves of the buildings and wherever they will show to advantage, and the arc lamps stand at short intervals in every part of the park.

The total cost of buildings and improvements on grounds is estimated at two million dollars.

How to Reach the Grounds. — The exposition grounds are easily reached by either of three lines of electric street cars or by the trains of the Nashville,



Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. Fare, five cents each way. The routes from the city are as follows:

Church street electric cars, running through transfer station and west on Church street direct to the southeast entrance to the Centennial grounds.

Broad street and West End avenue cars pass through transfer station and west on Church to Spruce, on Spruce to Broad, then on Broad and West End avenue to the southeast entrance to the Centennial grounds.

The above lines of street cars pass through the transfer station; whereby passengers from distant parts of the city can be transferred to the exposition lines without extra fare.

The Citizens' Rapid Transit Car Line starts at the Duncan House, running west on Cedar street direct to the northeast entrance to the grounds.

The Trains of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway leave the College street station and the Union Depot every few minutes for the terminal station near the transportation building, from which passengers pass through turnstiles to the grounds.

QUICK STEP OF THE EXPOSITION.

Explanation.—It is most difficult to arrange a tour of the grounds to include all points of interest without extending the description of special exhibits beyond the patience of the casual visitor. Brief mention will therefore be made of all interesting objects. The tour of the grounds will be made beginning at the southeast or West End avenue entrance, and will include the main buildings in the following order: Minerals and Forestry, Auditorium, U. S. Government, Horticulture, Woman's, Children's, Administration, Commerce, Parthenon, Vanity Fair, Transportation, Agriculture, Machinery, Negro, Live Stock, Rialto.

Visitors entering from Cedar street, or through the Terminal Station, can continue the tour from that point, and on arriving at the Rialto should refer back to the beginning of this chapter to continue their tour.

The route here mapped out represents a horizontal distance of about two miles, and at a brisk

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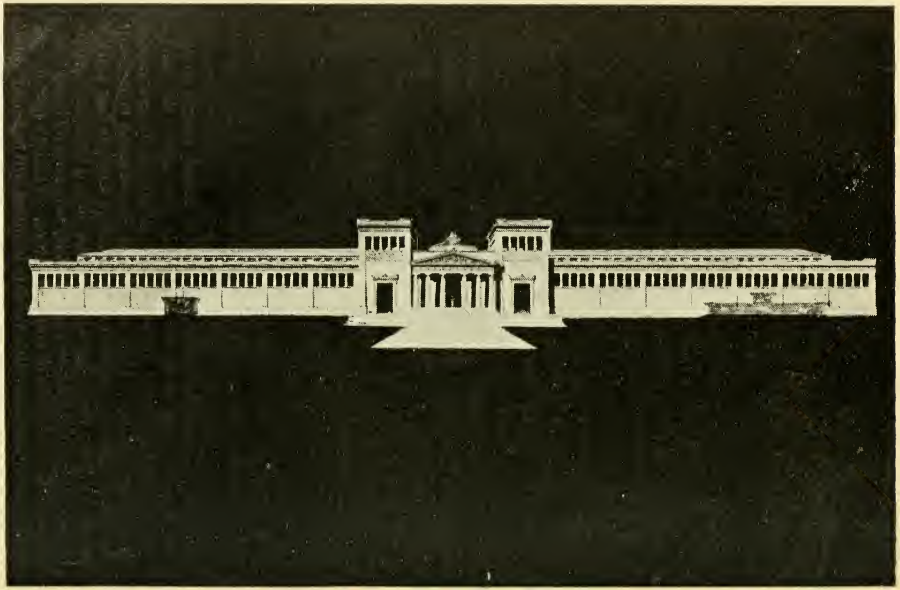
(As this edition of the *Wayne Handbook* is issued several months in advance of the opening of the exposition, and before the installation of exhibits has been completed, due allowance for errors and omissions must be made. While it is hoped the advance visitor will gain much information from these pages, the object of this first edition is mainly to acquaint the people at home and abroad with the magnitude of the enterprise and arouse their curiosity to personally inspect this exposition of the best works of man and nature. When the installation of exhibits is completed an edition of this *Handbook* will be issued which will be found complete and accurate, and will include a new indexed map of the Centennial Grounds, locating all points of interest.)



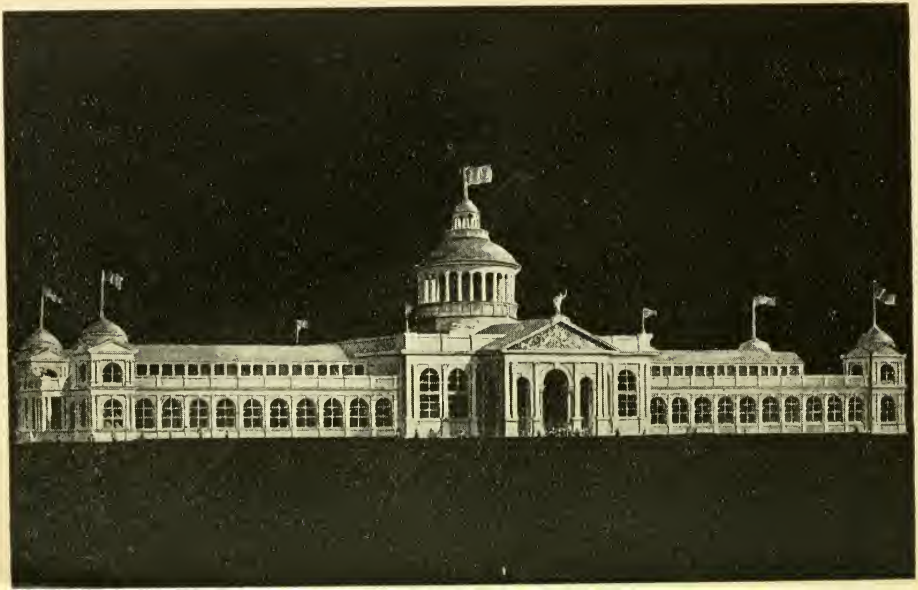
walk requires forty minutes. This time can be extended to suit the inclination of each visitor.

Main Entrance.—A great archway connecting two massive square towers surmounted with numerous minarets. It is an Egyptian design, and will be brilliantly illuminated at night by incandescent lights which spell out the words "Tennessee Centennial."

Entering the grounds, immediately in front is an ornamental bridge over the canal connecting Lakes Katherine and Sevier. As one stands on this bridge, full in front, the water falls from Lake Katherine ten feet below, turning an old-fashioned, moss-grown wheel.

Minerals and Forestry Building.—400x125. Doric style. Architect, Henry Gibel. South end of building has exhibits of minerals, ores, stone, mining products, metallurgical products and mining engineering.

Special Exhibits.—Marble pagoda from East Tennessee; interesting collections of minerals from various States and Territories; huge blocks of granite from North Carolina, weighing 32,000 pounds each; relief maps showing topography of the land and its geological strata. Kentucky exhibits one of the largest blocks of coal ever mined, with samples of gold, silver, marble, and the finest tile clay in existence. The colored marble of Tennessee will be most beautiful to see. Mining machinery will be fully displayed and the process of reduction shown, also the cutting and polishing of quartz gems. The geology of Tennessee is fully illustrated. Specially interesting are the specimens of crude and prepared phosphates from the newly discovered Hickman and Maury county fields in Tennessee. *In the Forestry section*, in the



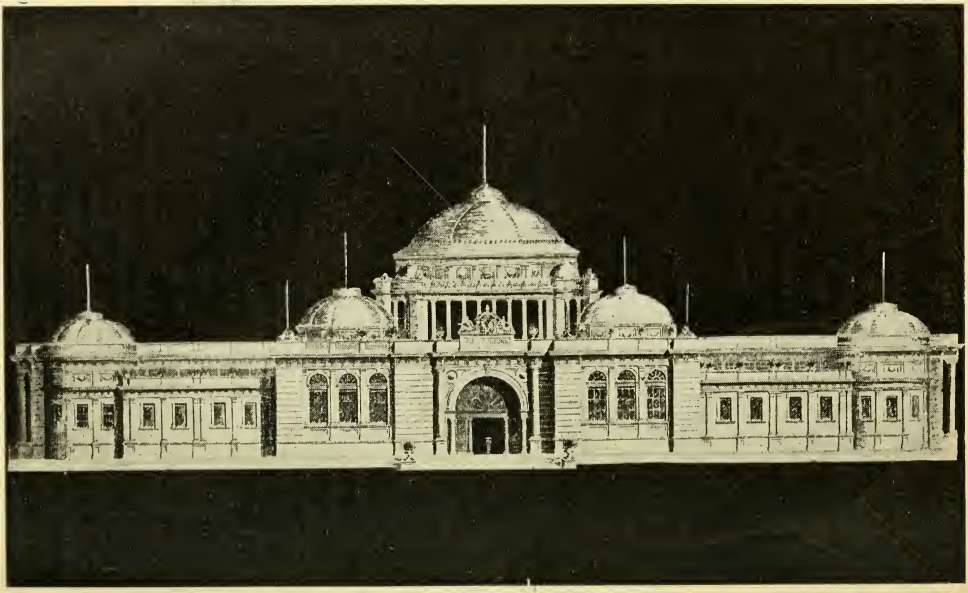
north end of the building, will be exhibited specimens of every known species and variety of wood, with an additional display of tools and machinery used in its preparation for the market. The exhibit of cypress, yellow pine, and other native woods of the South will be especially fine, and their susceptibility to high polish for interior decorations will be fully shown.

Auditorium—290x110. Height of tower, 140 feet. Seating capacity, 6,000. Colonial and Ionic styles. Architect, George W. Thompson.

Specially designed for the use of festivals, congresses, and meetings of every description, which which will be held here during the exposition. A good view of the grounds can be had from the balconies, over the colonnades, and these will be found delightful resting places.

Government Building—The space assigned for this building is one of the most conspicuous on the grounds, and it is expected a handsome building will be erected and filled with exhibits of coins, stamps, government documents, and a magnificent display of relics from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The manufacture of coins at the mints, it is expected, will be fully shown. The government exhibits also usually include a model post-office, fish and fishing appliances, and reports and illustrations of the practical workings of the various departments.

Horticulture. — Exhibits of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. Hothouses conservatories, graperies and their management. Garden tools, garden designing, construction and management. These will be complete and interesting, as is possible only in the South at summer time. Representative trees and new



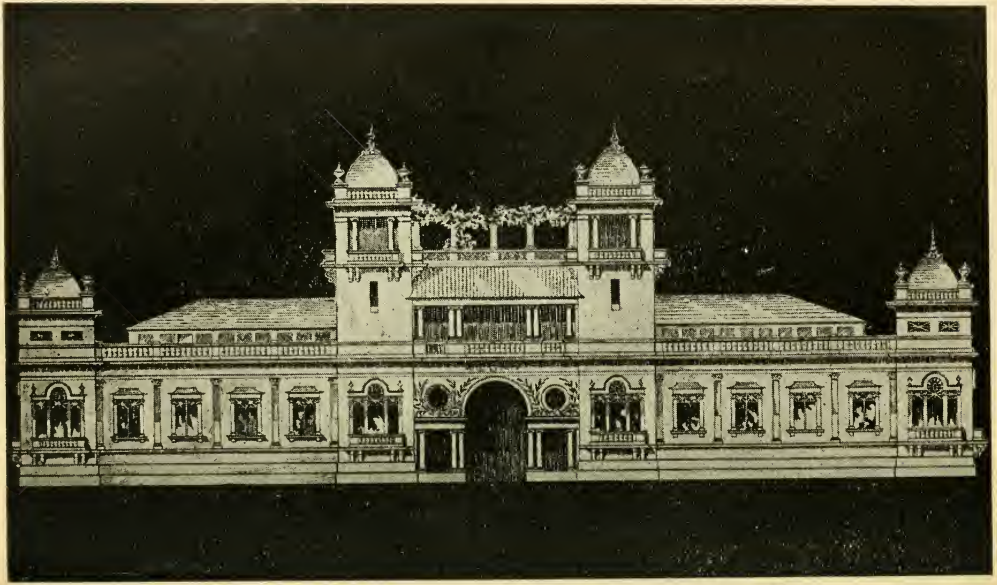
plants recently introduced will be fully displayed, but the interesting horticultural features are widely distributed over all parts of the exposition grounds.

Woman's Building.—160x85. Modeled by Sarah Ward Conley after the Hermitage, the home of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Every detail about the building, except the manual labor of construction, is the work of women. The Woman's Board of one hundred, of which Mrs Van Leer Kirkman is president, is supplemented by 320 women commissioners, who have assisted materially in securing the many exhibits displayed.

The central part of the interior is a large rotunda with a grand staircase leading up right and left at the rear. The second story of the left wing, as one enters, is a large assembly hall, for the use of women congresses, which will be addressed by noted women speakers, artists, and lecturers and entertained by the best women musicians. Many of the counties of Tennessee will fit up rooms in the building for the display of collections of local relics and works of art. There will also be a patent room, with descriptions and models of patents by women; a library of works by women writers from all parts of the world, and a room to exhibit decorative and applied art, including ceramics, china painting, tapestries, embroideries, etc. On the roof will be a café under the management of a prominent woman caterer from Memphis.

Special Exhibits.—Two immense Tennessee iron vases, on the entrance steps, contributed by Roane county women.

Model Kitchen in rear room on first floor, equipped and managed by Cheatham county women. Practical cooking lessons given free to grown people 10 to 12



every morning and to young people every afternoon. Also frequent cooking instructions in assembly hall.

Artistic wall decoration in reception room by Mrs. Wright Jones (Grace Church), of Zanesville, Ohio.

Fountain in rotunda, by Obion county women.

Weaving of silk handkerchiefs, hand and machine.

Typewriter for the blind in the patent room.

Hand-carved mantel in patent room, from Athens, Tenn.

Rutherford county red cedar room on second floor, built of native cedar and furnished by an art exhibit from Baltimore. It will be called "the Baltimore room."

Colonial room furnished by Sumner county women with historical furniture. Mantel of hand-carved sycamore, the first settler of Sumner county having lived for months in a hollow sycamore tree.

Finest collection of ceramic work in America.

Educational exhibit of great interest.

Russian tea room, with native peasant girls as attendants and presided over by the Countess Pogosky.

Turkish sitting room, attended by native girls in costume.

Colonial room of Tennessee cherry, by Maury county women. An exact reproduction of a room in Longfellow's home. Will later be presented to Mt. Vernon Association.

Pearls from Clinch river, finest in the world.

Exhibits by wood carvers of America and Switzerland.

Marble lotus pool from McMinn county.

Exhibit of relics of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Typical settler's cabin, built of red cedar and located near the Woman's Building. The exhibit of Bedford and Carter counties.

Partial Programme of Women's Congresses:

First week—First three days, Hermitage Congress, by Hermitage Association, Nashville, and Hermitage Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memphis. Thursday, addresses by Miss Clara Conway, "Tennessee Women in the Centennial Year," and discussion. Poem by Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle. Music.

Second week—First and second days, Meeting of the Board of General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Ellen Y. Henrotin, president. Third and fourth days, Meeting of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. W. D. Bearol, president. Friday, Social reception.

Third Week—First three days, Congress of Women Authors, Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle in charge. Fourth and fifth days, Congress of Music.

Fourth Week—First and second days, Congress of "Child Study." Third and fourth days, Address by Mrs. Ursula Y. Gesterfeldt, New York, "The Beauty of Holiness."

Children's Building—Built entirely by innumerable ten cent contributions from thousands of children from all parts of the Union. Only such things as will amuse and instruct little ones will be admitted. In the rear of the building is a deer park with fifty deer, and in front stands a tall tower with silver chimes in the belfry. The exhibits include coins, stamps, toys, and curios from every country in the world, collected and contributed by the various Amer-

ican consuls. The work of the children in the public schools will be fully displayed.

Administration Building—Formerly a club house when the grounds were used for racing purposes. Here will be located the officials of the Exposition Company. As the grand band stand is close by, the wide verandas of the building to which the public will be freely admitted, are certain to be popular. The immense flag pole in the foreground, 300 feet high, is the highest in the country, and the great flag unfurled at the dedication ceremonies, June 1, 1896, is over 35 feet long. The circular base is supported by fifteen columns of different woods, representing the fifteen States in the Union prior to the admission of Tennessee.

Commerce.—The largest single structure on the grounds. Main section 591x256, with large wings. Total area over six acres. Height of dome 175 feet, with elevators to the top for convenience of public. Central portion two stories high, with wide galleries. Statue of Mercury over main entrance. Architects, B. J. Hodge & Brother.

Exhibits will include Chemical Manufactures; Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, Glass, Furniture; Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable and Mineral Materials; Woven and Felted Goods of Wool; Silk and Silk Fabrics; Clothing, Jewelry; Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery and Metallic Products; Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis; Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal and Mineral Materials; Paper, Blank Books, Stationery.

Foreign Section will occupy 315 feet of the central pavillion, beyond the dome. The exhibits in this section are elsewhere mentioned. In the main portion of the Commerce Building the following American firms will make special displays:

North & Judd Mfg. Co., of New Britain, Conn.; Webb Mfg. Co.

spices; Michigan Stove Co.; Edgefield and Nashville Mfg. Co., interior decorations, furniture, etc.; Webb, Stevenson & Phillips, crockery, tinware, etc.; Remington Shoals Typewriter Co., typewriters and the famous first Columbian half-dollar, which cost $10,000; American Paper Co., Cline & Gordon, Shoes; D. Loveman & Co., corsets and underwear; L. Jonas & Co., fancy goods and ribbon manufacture; Gray & Dudley Co., hardware; Buffalo Scale Co.; Foster & Webb, blank books; Landers, Frary & Clark, cutlery; Cortland Stove Co.; Kershner Piano Co.; Morgan & Hamilton Paper Co.; Jesse French Piano Co.; Phillips, Bailey & Co.; Hiram Walkers' Sons, of Canada, Canadian Club whisky; Rochester Lamp Co., and the Empire Cut Glass Co. of New York.

In addition to these, over 100 other exhibitors have been granted space, filling the great building from entrance to exit with the finest wares skilled labor can produce. These exhibits will all be classified and arranged for quick sightseeing in future editions of this Handbook. At night over 1200 incandescent and hundreds of arc lights will shed brilliancy on the scene. The dome will be illuminated, within and without, in ever changing colors, and from the hand of Mercury, over the main entrance, will be suspended an electric torch to guide the visitor to to these wonders of the crafts.

Parthenon.—Fine Arts, History, etc. In outer form an exact reproduction of the Parthenon as it stood on the Acropolis at Athens 400 B. C. Fire-proof for the protection of the many treasures it will contain. Architect, W. C. Smith. There is a broad door at either end, but no windows, the principal light coming from a hugh skylight in the roof. The interior arrangement is in the shape of a great Greek cross, forming four distinct alcoves. Here will be exhibited works of art, from the greatest painters, sculptors and decorators in America and abroad. A complete catalogue of all exhibits is being prepared and will be on sale in the building. Many of the

HE PARTHENON, ATHENS.—The glory of Athens was the hill called the Acropolis, which rose four hundred feet above the town, covered with wonderful temples and statues; and e especial glory of the Acropolis was the Parthenon. To this accorded from the city a marble stairway sixty-two feet in breadth, entirely composed of marble and adorned with statues, e equilateral remains of which we revere to-day in the art galleries of Europe. The Parthenon itself is a matchless edifice even in its ruin. No photographic view can do it justice, for e marble columns are somewhat weather-stained and look in the illustration as if they were dingy and dark like the soot-covered buildings of London. But this is not so. The ical sections are so light as to be hardly blemished; while the general appearance of the building is one of snowy whiteness. This temple stood here comparatively unchanged in its rivaled beauty, until two centuries ago. But in 1670 during a bombardment of the city, a shell exploded in this shrine, where had been rashly stored a quantity of powder, and instantly ith one wild roar, as though nature itself were shrieking at the sacrilege, the Parthenon was ruined! Columns on either side were blown to atoms, covering the front of the temple from e rear, and covering the whole plateau with marble fragments—mute witnesses of countless forms of beauty, forever lost to us. Happily, however, enough of this Parthenon remains to ow the literal perfection of its masonry, with curves so delicate as to be hardly perceptible to the eye, yet true to the 1-100th part of an inch, and showing alike the splendid genius of the chitect and the wonderful skill of the workmen.

finest paintings have been placed on sale by the artists and the prices of these will be found in the catalogue.

In front of the Parthenon stands a copy of the Minerva of Athens—the Pallas Athene—by Miss Enid Yandell. The original stood 70 feet high in the Parthenon at Athens, but the reproduction will be but 25 feet high. It was made in Paris and will be erected under the personal supervision of Miss Yandell.

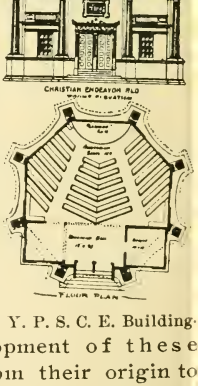
Shelby County—Better known as the Memphis Building, is designed in the form of a pyramid, with wide porches encircling it midway from its base. These porches will present in outer appearance rows of cotton bales, typical of the leading industry of Memphis. The interior will be fitted up for comfort and convenience, and will be a favorite meeting place for visitors from West Tennessee.

Fire Island—Lying east of the Memphis build-

ing, in the center of Lake Watauga, lies Fire Island, where at night will be seen a remarkable electrical display. Countless shooting stars appear in the sky above and disappear in the waters of the lake. Lights flash through the branches and strange illuminated objects crawl along the limbs of the trees. The display will be one of the most interesting at the Exposition, and is the handiwork of Mr. J. W. Braid, Chief of the electrical department, assisted by J. W. Pentacost.

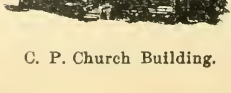
K. of P. Building.—Adjoining the Memphis building will be constructed the headquarters of the Knights of Pythias, thousands of whom will assemble in Nashville during the Centennial.

Close by is the Christian Endeavor Tent, of attractive design, and destined to be the Mecca of an army of enthusiastic Endeavors.



Y. P. S. C. E. Building.

In the same triangular plot of ground are the unique structures of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, both being exact reproductions of their original meeting houses in Tennessee. Documents, relics and statistical information relating to the growth and development of these churches from their origin to the present time, will be exhibited in a manner at once interesting and instructive.



C. P. Church Building.

History.—Constructed fireproof of corrugated iron, in the form of a Greek cross, the four wings being used respectively for collections of Colonial, Confederate, Federal and Tennessee relics. The exhibits will include the valuable relics of the Tennessee Historical Society, many interesting documents relating to Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk, and numerous private exhibits from all parts of the country, including furniture, clocks, and other personal property of historical interest. Several very fine reproductions in miniature of scenes in early Bible history are shown, including Noah's Ark, Solomon's Temple and many automatic figures.

Vanity Fair.—The amusement features of the Exposition, collectively known as Vanity Fair, are grouped in triangular form at the base of the hill in the rear of the Commerce and Transportation Buildings. The center of the triangle is a large vacant space, for free open-air exhibitions, which will be so arranged that a continuous performance will be in progress, in the triangle, all the time. The streets and avenues of Vanity Fair will be lighted at night with excellent reproductions of street lights. Among the attractions to be seen here are:

A Chinese Village, including theatre, tea house, temple, bazaar, joss house, and beauty show of Chinese ladies in native costume; a Japanese Village, similar to the Chinese village, and including a troop of dancing girls; South Sea Island Village; Indian Village, exhibiting the native dances, games and ceremonies, Royal Hippodrome chariot races; a Turkish Village, and large troops of performing horses, ponies, dogs, etc.

From these international exhibits a winding avenue leads to the top of the hill, where will be found a miniature park with shady walks and comfortable rustic seats. Here the General Electric Com-

pany will have a building of unique design, in which will be exhibited the great electrical invention of the age, including the kinetoscope, phonograph, fluroscope, etc. Close by will be the largest restaurant and casino on the grounds. A novel means of descending the hill is by the ærial railway, consisting of a heavy wire cable, with baskets attached for conveying passengers.

A beautiful display of Aquatic plants, including water lilies, etc., can be seen in the cut-off portion of Lake Watauga, better known as Lily Lake, fronting the Transportation building.

Transportation Building — 400x120. Extremely simple in construction, without columns or porticos. Imposing arched entrance on either side, the projecting cornices of which are ornamented with ariglyphs. Architect, Jul. G. Zwicker.

Exhibits will include railways, street cars, vehicles for transportation on common roads; Aerial, Pneumatic and Electrical forms of locomotion; vessels, boats, and all forms of transportation by water In another section will be shown the various kinds of roadways in use: asphalt, macadam, brick paving, etc., and in connection therewith will be given a series of lectures on better roads. (See date for Road Congress.)

Special exhibits will be made by the L. and N. R. R. and N., C. and St. L. R. R., Milburn Wagon Co., Miami Cycle and Mnfg. Co., Kentucky Wagon Mnfg. Co.. Stratton Carriage Co., Owensboro Wagon Co., Emerson & Fisher Company.

Terminal Station Entrance.

Agriculture.—525x175. Renaissance style. Architect, Jul. G. Zwicker. The great central dome, with its glass roof and mammoth search lights, as well as the six smaller domes, are worthy of close inspection. Spiral stairs lead up, affording an excellent view across Lake Watauga. In the rear of the building is

a Chinese farm, operated, as an exhibit, by a family fresh from China.

Exhibits of Agricultural products; Pomology—Fruits from all parts of the world; Land and Marine Animals; Animal and Vegetable products—food or material; Fish culture and apparatus; Textile substances of animal or vegetable origin; Machines, Implements and processes of Manufacture; Agricultural Engineering, Tillage, etc.

Special displays will be made by American Cereal Company of 125 products from cereals; F. M. Sharples, dairy goods, Nitrate Committee of London, nitrate of soda; C. F. Lamont Co., crystallized eggs.

Machinery Building.—375x138. Revival of Greek Doric in architecture. The building will be encircled by an esplanade decorated with tropical plants.

Exhibits of Machines and Tools of Mining, Chemistry, etc., and for working metal, wood and stone. Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, Sewing, Making Clothing, Printing, Making Books, Paper Working, etc. Motors, Power, Generators, Hydraulic and Pneumatic apparatus. Machinery used in preparing agricultural products. Refrigerators, Pumping Machinery, etc.

The power house, with its high furnaces, engines and machinery, necessary to drive the shaftings, will be located in a separate building from the operated machinery, thereby dividing the exhibits and preserving the normal temperature of the main building. It is proposed to put in practical operation a refrigerator plant, which will make Machinery Hall popular on hot days.

Special Exhibits: Machinery of every description, in actual operation, the sample products of which can be purchased by visitors. Complete miniature cotton mill, including gin, linter, compress, opener, loom, etc. Saw mill in operation (occupies separate building). Flour Mill, erected and operated by the E. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, in northeast corner of building—exhibits the machinery and manufacture of flour, meal, etc., in all its details.

At the south end of the building will be a water fall 54 feet high, with a stream varying in width from a minimum to 48 feet, falling, 32,000 gallons per hour,

into a large reservoir, and lifted up again by great centrifugal pumps. The ever changing colors from the sun's reflected rays during the day, and from a thousand incandescent lights at night, will present a scene of great beauty. Also exhibits showing the recent inventions and improvements for smoke consumers, compressed air motors, and the use of oil and gas as fuel.

Special exhibits will be made by the American Sand Brick Co., showing the making of cold pressed sand brick; Oliver Chilled Plow Works, with a duplicate of their World's Fair exhibit; Dederick's Cotton Press; Dean Steam Pump Co.; Instantaneous Water Heater Co.; T. W. Scott, recording scales; Akron Cultivator Co.; Noye Manufacturing Co.; Bement & Sons, agricultural implements; Fricke Company, Corliss engines, etc.; Anderson Bros., Patterson, N. J., silk manufacturing; Massillon Engine Co.; W. L. Chase, New York, hot-air engines

Negro Building. – 112x300. Exhibits illustrating the progress of the Negro race in America. The department has been most thoroughly organized, and the display will be the most important ever made by the colored people. The peculiar adaptation of the negro to many forms of manual labor, his rapid rise as a skilled workman, and his recent success in the sciences, arts and professions, will be exhibited in a manner that will advance the entire race to a higher position among the civilized races of the world.

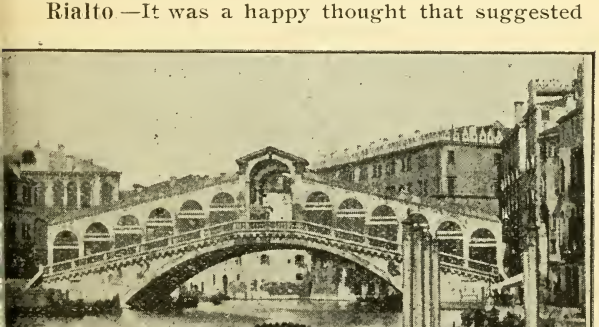
The Negro building will contain a promiscuous assortment of exhibits, the gallery being reserved for those of women and children. The educational exhibits contributed by the Freedman's Aid Society, the Smith Teachers' Institute, and the Colored Colleges are especially interesting.

Live Stock, Poultry, Etc —Tennessee is noted for its thoroughbred horses, fancy cattle and poultry, and of these will be seen the best ever exhibited. Ken-

tucky will show the finest specimens of animals from her famous bluegrass section. To these will be added a most interesting exhibit of pet animals, including Shetland ponies, fawns, lambs, etc. Liberal premiums will be awarded, insuring the entry of the best stock from many breeding establishments.

Military.—In the eastern part of the grounds, beyond the athletic field, will be a model military encampment. The Tennessee State Guard will be in camp much of the summer, and invitations have been given various military organizations to visit Nashville and take part in a series of competitive drills. A model hospital may be built, and an effort will be made to induce the next Secretary of War to send to Nashville that portion of the West Point cadets who usually spend the summer months in the far West.

Rialto.—It was a happy thought that suggested



the reproduction of such works of art as the Parthenon and the Rialto. In passing over the quaint structure, with its rows of miniature shops, in which are temptingly displayed the wares of the old world, there come to us the soft notes of the gondolier, who sings as he idly floats his strange craft on the bosom of Lake Watauga. It is a dull mind that is not carried away in fancy to the real Rialto in Venice, so well described by that greatest of travelers, John L. Stoddard.

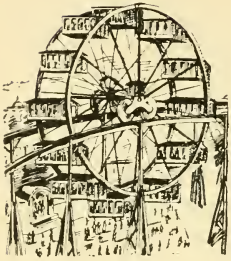
We have now completed the circuit of the grounds. Before us is the Minerals and Forestry Building from which we started on our journey. Those who joined our party en route can here refer back some pages and continue their tour, while those whose desire for knowledge and amusement is still unsatisfied will find much of interest in the many State, county, and corporate buildings scattered over the grounds. Among these may be mentioned the Rhode Island Building, a reproduction of the Old Stone Tower at Newport, filled with the State's exhibit of machinery, fine wares and notions. The Vermont Building, with exhibits of fine granite and marble and a special display by the Fairbanks Company. Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, New York and many other States of the North, South and West will be well represented, either by special buildings or exhibits. The Tennessee Building will be one of the features of the Exposition, and will clearly show, by its fine display, the advantages of the State for the invalid, immigrant and investor. Among the attractive county buildings will be a house of coal by Campbell county; a marble arch, sixty feet high, by Knox county; a red cedar building by Rutherford county; a corn palace by Lincoln county; and a fine

cotton exhibit, showing the complete process of manufacture, by Shelby county, in its Egyptian Pyramid.

In addition to the various church exhibits, there will be a large wigwam built by the United Order of Red Men, a club house by the Knights of Pythias, a building in the form of a big black cat by the Hoo-Hoos, headquarters by the United Order of the Golden Cross, and rustic pavilions of artistic design for concessionaries in unoccupied parts of the grounds.

Foreign Exhibits.—The majority of exhibits from foreign countries will be grouped in the large wing of the Commerce Building, known as the Foreign Section. From present indications this department will be one of the most interesting at the Exposition and one of the best foreign displays ever sent to America. In answer to the invitations extended through the State Department at Washington, many favorable answers have been received. The foreign exhibits will be fully described in future editions of this Handbook. The following exhibit are assured at the present time: A typical Chinese store; gold ore, cotton, relics and stone idols from Nicaragua; Portland cement, terra cotta, kaolin, chinaware and a reproduction of the Thorwaldsen Museum from Denmark; silks, furniture and precious stones from Russia; perfumes, stained glass, ceramics and wines from France; paper decorations, cutlery and porcelain from Japan; tropical birds and plants from Costa Rica; and coffee, tobacco, sugar cane and pulque from Mexico.

Special Features.—Rapid transit between distant parts of the Centennial grounds is afforded by the Cycloidal Railway, the elevated tracks of which wind about the grounds so as to pass in its circuit the greatest number of interesting points. The railway consists



of a huge double wheel, to the rims of which are attached baskets for conveying passengers. By an ingenious process, smaller wheels are attached to the hub, and these revolve on the rails, producing a circular and a forward motion, similar to that of the earth on its axis. The motorman is stationed in the hub, and here also is the machinery, the motive and lighting power being electricity. The total height will be two hundred feet. Fare, five cents. This is the first practical test of the Cycloidal Railway. It will be taken to the Paris Exposition in 1900.

There will be a tower of two hundred and sixty-eight cotton bales, one hundred feet high, crowned with electric lights which spell out as they revolve, the words, "Tennessee Centennial."

For summer night concerts, two pavilions—one sixteen feet square, the other twenty feet in diameter—will be located on an island in Lake Watauga.

Several beautiful fountains will decorate the grounds. Among the designs selected is one by Miss Yandell to represent a mermaid attempting to pull a shepherd off his grassy couch into the water. Another design is that of a girl pouring water from an uplifted ewer.

General Information.

Admission Fee.—Fifty cents for each person; children under ten years, twenty-five cents.

Banking on Grounds.—One of Nashville's leading

banks will establish a branch on the grounds for the convenience of exhibitors, etc.

Guides. – Personal guides can be obtained by applying at the Administration Building. The future edition of this Hand-Book will be found to be the best guide obtainable.

Police Regulations — One hundred guards, in charge of Captain E. G. Curry, will do police and fire patrol duty during the Exposition. They will be in natty blue uniforms and easily found. There will also be a number of officers in civilian dress to guard the personal property of visitors.

Restaurants will be found in all the main buildings and in different parts of the grounds. There will also be a large cafe on the hill back of Vanity Fair and another on the roof of the Woman's Building.

FACTS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

WHERE HELD.	Year Held.	No. of Exhibitors.	No. of Admissions.	No. Days Open.	Avg'e Attendance per Day.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
London	1851	17,000	6,039,195	144	41,938	$2,530,000	$1,460,000
Paris	1855	22,000	5,162,330	200	25,811	1,280,000	1,700,000
London	1862	29,000	6,211,103	171	36,322	2,040,000	2,300,000
Paris	1867	52,000	10,200,000	217	47,470	2,100,000	4,000,000
Vienna	1873	42,000	7,254,687	186	39,003	1,030,000	11,000,000
Philadelphia	1876	60,000	9,910,996	159	62,333	3,800,000	8,500,000
Paris	1878	52,000	13,000,000	194	67,010	4,000,000	9,000,000
Paris	1889	60,000	32,354,111	183	181,170	8,300,000	11,000,000
Chicago	1893	60,000*	27,529,400	183	150,434	12,000,000	24,143,881
Atlanta	1895	1,600*	780,000	105	7,800	400,000	† 200,000
Nashville	1897	.....	....	184	.....	....	2,000,000

* Estimated. † Represents investment of city of Atlanta.

Visitors can exercise their prophetic powers by filling out the above statistics on Nashville.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS, President.
V. L. KIRKMAN, Nashville, Vice President.
W. A. HENDERSON, Knoxville, Vice President.
JOHN OVERTON, JR., Memphis, Vice President.
CHARLES E. CURREY, Secretary.

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TULLY BROWN,
J. H. FALL,
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W. H. JACKSON,
B. F. WILSON,

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W. H. Bruce, Chief Clerk.
A. W. WILLS, Commissioner General.
S. J. KEITH, Chairman Finance Committee.
S. A. CHAMPION, General Counsel.
FRANK GOODMAN, Auditor.
W. P. TANNER, Treasurer.
C. T. BERRY, Bookkeeper.

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W. B. FELTS . . . . . Bookkeeper.
EASTMAN G. CURREY . . . . Commandant of the Guard.

WOMAN'S BOARD.

MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN . . . . . President.
MISS ADA SCOTT RICE . . . . . Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON INSTALLATION OF EXHIBITS.

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J. H. EAKIN, M. S. LEBECK.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND CONCESSIONS.

E. E. BARTHELL, W. C. COLLIER, O. J. TIMOTHY.
JOHN J. MCCANN, JAS. L. DEMOVILLE.

BUREAU PROMOTION AND PUBLICITY.

HERMAN JUSTI, Chief.

RULES AND REGULATIONS, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Opens May 1, 1897. Closes October 30, 1897.

RULE 1. Exhibitors will not be charged for a reasonable space for any Commercial Exhibits in any of the Exposition buildings. A charge of $1 00 per squ will be made when more than the allotted space is demanded and granted. A charge will be made for stalls for live stock which will be specified in Catal Live Stock, to be issued hereafter. A limited amount of power will be supplied gratuitously but the amount will be settled definitely at the time space is Power in excess of that allotted will be furnished by the Exposition at a fixed price. Demands for such excess must be settled at the time of allotment of sp order that every exhibit may be in place on the opening day the exhibitor will be required to make a deposit in cash with the Exposition management exhibit is accepted. An agreement will then be entered into, under which the management promises to have its buildings ready before March 1, 1897, and the agrees to forfeit the deposit if his exhibit is not ready for inspection on April 30, 1897. The sliding scale for these deposits will be: For the first 100 square cents per square foot, for the second space, that is 100 to 500 feet, 35 cents, 25 cents will be collected for each square foot when more than 500 feet is r Exemptions—Art, horticulture, forestry, and any exhibits not made for profit. The deposits will be returned, in cash, to exhibitors whose exhibits are complet opening day. All questions of delay in getting exhibits in place, arising from unavoidable causes, will be decided by the Committee on Classification, presid by the Director General. Exhibits in each line are solicited. Only the best are wanted. The forfeit deposit, conditioned on the exhibit being in place on April will be required, as outlined above. All exhibitors will be treated with the utmost courtesy and fairness. The Exposition is not held for the purpose of making but for the higher and nobler end of fittingly celebrating the State's birthday, and only such things will be done or considered by the management as distinc toward the opening and holding of the most complete display of attractive features, from a material standpoint, and the promoting of the most patriotic from a spiritual point of view, that this country has ever experienced.

RULE 2. Exhibitors must provide, at their own expense, all show cases, cabinets, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require, and all pulleys, shafting, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts.

RULE 3. Exhibitors will be confined to such exhibits as are specified in their application. When the allotment of space is definitely made, exhibitors will be of their allotment of space and its location, and will be furnished with a permit to occupy such space, subject to the general rules and regulations adopted government of the Exposition, and the special rules governing the department in which their exhibit will be made. Permits for space will not be transferable.

RULE 4. Decorations, signs, dimensions of cabinets, shelving, counters, etc., and the arrangements of exhibits, must conform to the general plan.

RULE 5. Reasonable precautions will be taken for the preservation of exhibits, but the Exposition Company will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss or destruction of, any exhibit, resulting from any cause.

RULE 6. All packages containing exhibits intended for the several departments must be addressed to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company, Na Tenn. In addition, the following information must be written on the outside of each package: (a) Department in which exhibit is to be installed. (b) The Territory from which the package comes. (c) The name and address of the exhibitor. (d) The number of the permit for space. (e) The total number of p sent by the same exhibitor. The serial number must be marked on each package, and a list of the contents inclosed. Freight and terminal charges must be

RULE 7. Favorable terms will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to gu goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will be subject to the rules and regulations governing employees of the Exposit no exhibitor will be permitted to employ attendants or assistants for such service in any building except upon written consent of the Chief of the Depa with the approval of the Director General.

RULE 8. The Chief of each Department will provide cards of uniform size and character, which may be affixed to exhibits, and on which will be stated exhibitor's name and address, the name of the object or article exhibited, and its catalogue number. Exhibitor's business cards and brief descriptive circula may be placed within such exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved by the Executive Committee to restrict or discontinue this privilege whene carried to excess, or becomes an annoyance to visitors.

RULE 9. The Chief of each Department, with the approval of the President, has the power to order the removal of any article which he may consider da detrimental to, or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition, or the comfort and safety of the public.

RULE 10. Exhibitors will be held responsible for the cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding the same. All exhibits must be in complete or day at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. No work of this character will be permitted during the hours the buildings are open to the public. In failure on the part of the exhibitor to observe this rule, the Chief of the Department may adopt such means to enforce the same as circumstances may suggest

RULE 11. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and General. General views of portions of the interior of the buildings may be made by the approval of the Director General.

RULE 12. Immediately after the close of the Exposition, exhibitors must remove their effects, and complete such removal on or before November 30, 1897 then remaining may be removed and disposed of under the direction of the Exposition Company.

RULE 13. Shafting and motors will be under the care of the exhibitor requiring them, but may be erected only on receipt of a permit from the Chief of the Depa Exhibitors must arrange their exhibits in such manner as to require a minimum amount of shafting by using motors connected or belted to their machinery di

RULE 14. The expense of transporting, receiving, unpacking, and arranging exhibits, as well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, shall be paid exhibitor.

RULE 15. Upon arrival at Exposition Grounds, prepaid consignments will be delivered by the Department of Transportation on, or as near as practica exhibitor's allotted space. Transportation charges and the terminal charge of six cents per hundred pounds on all consignments shipped by rail or wate destined to Exposition Grounds, must be fully prepaid at initial point, as under no circumstances will consignments be received unless these charges are The terminal charge of six cents per hundred pounds will apply to all consignments except those entering the grounds on their own wheels, small consig minimum car lots, and single pieces of an exhibit weighing over 2000 pounds. The charge on cars and coaches on their own wheels will be $5 each. On loco with tenders, $10 each. The minimum charge of 50 cents for any single shipment will be exacted by the Exposition, and the minimum car-load weight establi the initial road will be the basis on which the Exposition charge is made for such car-load shipments, and exhibits weighing more than 2000 pounds each pie be subject to special arrangements.

RULE 16. Such goods as are received at the Exposition with transportation and terminal charges unpaid, or only partially paid, or with no responsible part grounds to assume charge thereof, will be stored at the expense of the owner, and the schedule of charges for this service will be the actual cost.

RULE 17. In case exhibitors request it, the Chiefs of the several Departments shall turn over the boxes and cases in which exhibits are shipped to the Depa of Transportation, to be by it stored in storehouses to be constructed for that purpose, until the close of the Exposition, and after the Exposition is closed, it the duty of said Department to deliver such boxes and packing cases to the respective exhibitors to whom the same belong, in which they may repack their e and when the same shall have been repacked it shall be the duty of the Department of Transportation to deliver them on board the cars or other vehicles prov exhibitors for the reshipment of the same. Each exhibitor whose boxes or packing cases are so handled, stored, and returned to him shall, on account there to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition five cents per cubic foot for the actual space occupied, with a minimum of fifty (50) cents on any one lot, but it is dis understood that the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, in undertaking the storage of such empty packing cases, does not assume, and it shall not be subject liability for loss or damage resulting from fire.

RULE 18. In every case applicants are required to give 30 days' notice if they decide not to exhibit. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees form strictly to the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exposition.

RULE 19. Communications concerning applications for space, and negotiations relative thereto, should be addressed to the "Director General of the Te Centennial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn."

RULE 20. *Special rules will be issued governing each Department*, and the sale of articles within the buildings or on the grounds, but no article shall be removal previous to the close of the Exposition, unless a concession or privilege for the same has been granted by the Management. Privileges refer to the such goods as are manufactured in order to illustrate a machine or process exhibited. Concessions refer to the sale of all goods and operations of attractio which the securing of revenue is the sole object of the lessees.

RULE 21. The removal of exhibits will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exposition.

RULE 22. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement with the Chief of Installation, begin as soon as the pro the work on the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exposition will commence January 1, 1897.

RULE 23. If exhibits are intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor in the application for space, or they will be excluded from examina award. Liberal money premiums will be given for collective exhibits of agricultural products by individuals and counties.

RULE 24. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are conceal not be admitted to the Exposition.

RULE 25. An official catalogue will be published. The sale of catalogues is reserved exclusively by the Exposition Company.

RULE 26. The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition reserves the right to construe, amend, or add to these rules whenever it may be necessary for the interest of the Exposition.

E. C. LEWIS, DIRECTOR GENERAL.   J. W. THOMAS, PRESIDE

Coming Conventions.

Feb. 10.—National Berkshire Record.
March 16.—Grand Council Royal Arcanum.
May 1.—Supreme Senate, K. A. Essenic Order.
May 3.—Surviving Terry Texas Rangers' Association.
May 5.—United Confederate Veterans.
May 7.—Freight Claim Association.
May 7.—Central Art Association Congress.
May 11.—National Association Railroad Air Brakemen.
May 12.—Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank.
May 12.—Improved Order of Red Men, Tennessee.
May 18.—United Order Golden Cross.
May 19.—Tennessee State Bankers' Association.
May 27.—Unveiling of Vanderbilt Statue. Chauncey Depew, Orator.
May —.—Southern Irrigation Congress.
May—.—Southern Inter-State Immigration and Industrial Association.
May —.—National Association Stove Manufacturers.
May —.—Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association.
June 1.—Grand Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
June 1.—Natiogal T. P. A. of America.
June 2.—Centennial Day.
June 3.—G. A. R. Department of Tennessee.
June 15.—Tennessee Press Association.
June 20.—National Association of Labor Commissioners of the United States.
July 1.—Division Encampment Alabama and Tennessee Sons of Veterans.
July 21.—Tennessee Druggists' Association.
Aug. 17.—Crockett Clan. Descendants of Davy Crockett.
Aug. 17.—Daughters of America.
Aug. 30.—General Insurance Agents' Convention.
Sept. 7.—United States Veterinary Association.
Sept. 17.—Old Time Telegraphers.
Sept. 21.—National Association Mexican War Veterans.
Oct. 1—National Pythian Press Association.
Oct. 1.—American Congress of Liberal Religious Societies.
Oct. 5.—Rhode Island Day.
Oct. 8.—American Association State Weather Service.
Oct. 13.—Sigma Nu Fraternity.
Oct. 15.—American Society Religious Education.
Oct. —.—Commercial Travelers' Congress.
Oct. —.—Southern Homœpathic Medical Association.

No Dates Fixed.—Sons of Veterans, Fertilizer Manfg. Co., National Hardware Ass'n., Alumnæ of Mary Baldwin Female Institute, Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Ass'n., Christian Endeavor Convention, Cigar Makers' International Union.—National League for Protection American Institutions, National Prison Ass'n., Fourth Virginia Regiment, Western Ass'n. of Wholesale Druggists, Society of Army of the Cumberland, Farmers' Congress, Ky. Mexican War Veterans' Ass'n., Grand Council Improved Order Red Men, United Typothetæ of America, National Congress of Afro-American Women, National Medical Ass'n., National Traveling Passenger Agents' Ass'n., National Conference State Board of Health, National Ass'n, Officials of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Senate National Union, Inter-State Medical Ass'n., National Y. M. C. A. Ass'n. (colored), State Plumbers' Ass'n., Southern League Master Plumbers, American Society Municipal Improvement, Alabama Press Association.

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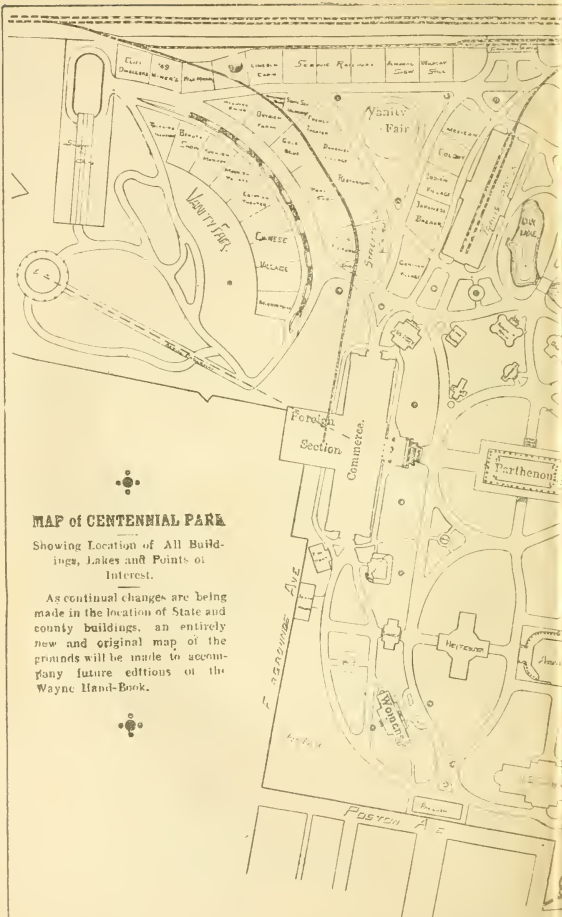

MAP of CENTENNIAL PARK

Showing Location of All Buildings, Lakes and Points of Interest.

As continual changes are being made in the location of State and county buildings, an entirely new and original map of the grounds will be made to accompany future editions of the Wayne Hand-Book.

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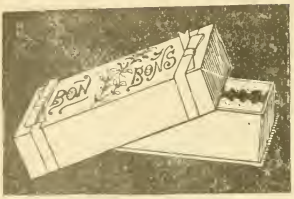

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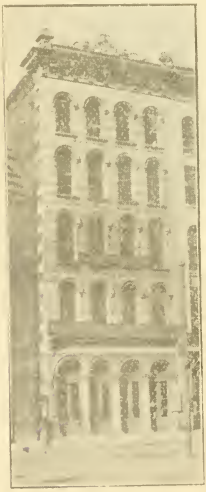

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CALENDAR.

1897.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB.....	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MAR.....	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APR.....	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE ...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			

1897.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
JULY ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUG.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPT....	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCT.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOV.....	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DEC.....	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...

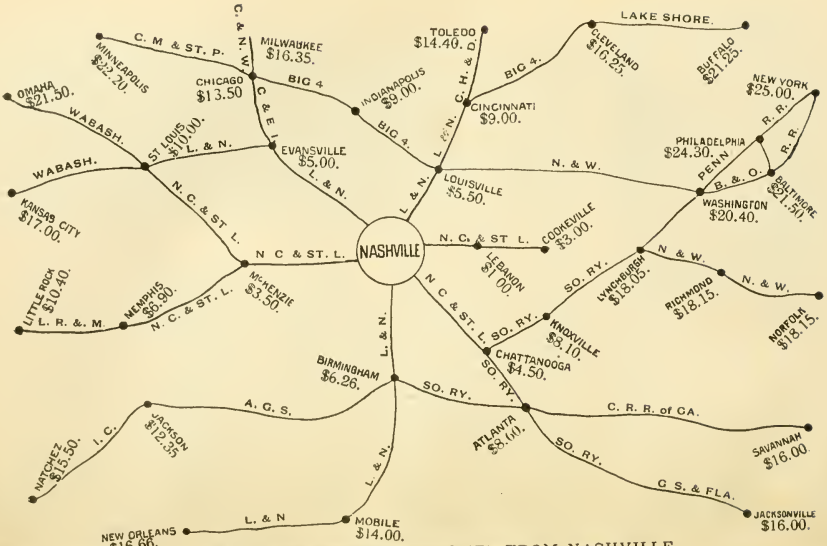
Average number of clear days each year..... 160

Average annual rainfall in inches..... 50

Average time of first frost.....October 20

Average last frost.....April 25

Average temp. summer, 70°; winter, 38°.



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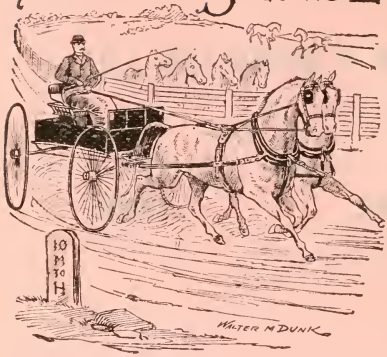

is shown as plainly in the spirited step and pride of mien by the intelligent horse as by a human being. When he gets a spick and span brand new harness from Corbett-Kirkpatrick & Co., it fits so perfectly, and is so light and strong, that the animal, having full swing for his body, doesn't mind the weight he has to pull, but steps off like a two-year-old. We keep harness in stock for all purposes, and in every style that is elegant and fine.

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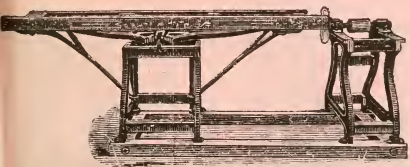

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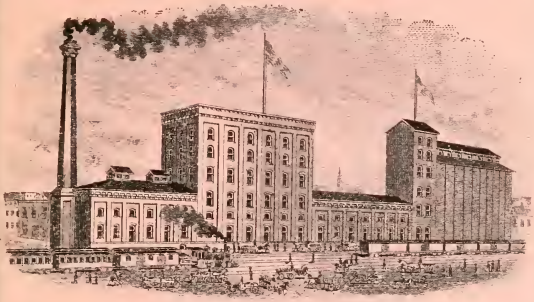

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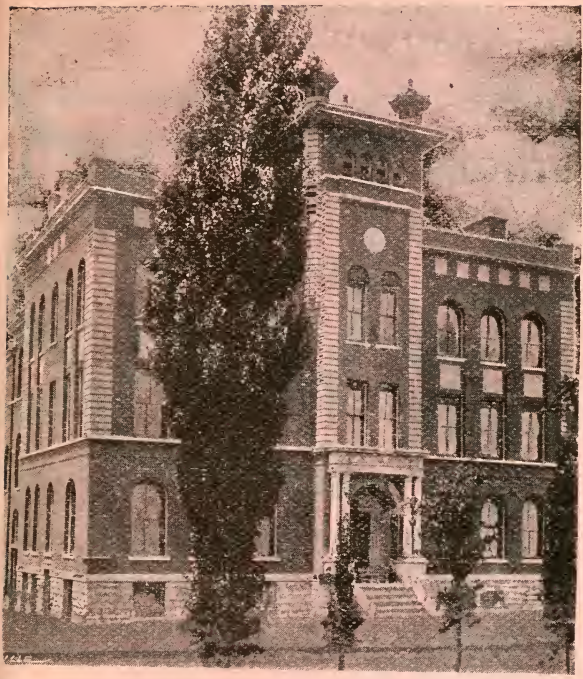

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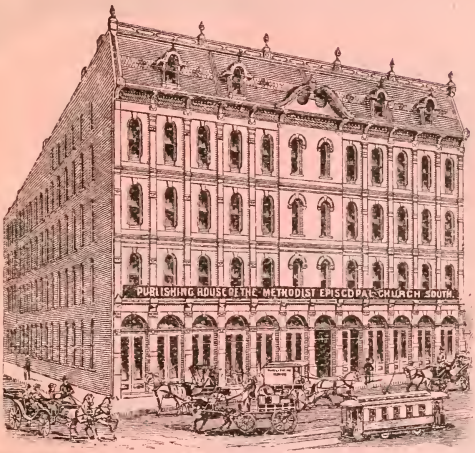

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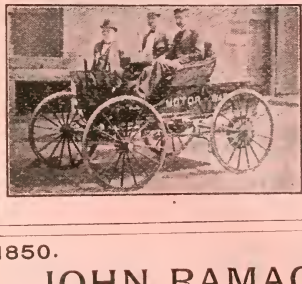

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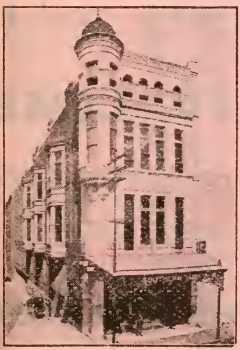

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Streets—Continued.

	Morgan	J	8
7	Morrison	H	7
4	Morrow (E.)		
5	Mulberry	L	13
9	Murfreesboro Pike	P	18
	Murrell	N	16
1	Myrtle ave	D	18
1	Nance	L	15
16	Nance ave	A	2
	Nance Lane	Q	20
1	Nassau	C	6
8	Neill ave	D	18
	Nelson	N	9
	Neston	L	17

Streets—Continued.

Ramsey	F	16
Reid	P	12
Reservoir ave	R	10
Richardson (N.E.)		
Richiand Pike	P	1
Ridley ave	R	12
River	M	17
Rives (see Short st.)		
Robertson	N	17
Robertson, W. (S.W.)		
Rokeby	P	6
Rose	C	1
Rose ave	R	14
Rothschild ave (E.)		

Streets—Continued.

Summer, N	F	9
Summer, S	L	12
Summit ave	E	19
Sycamore	F	15
Sylvan	H	18
Taylor	D	8
Tennessee	P	17
Tenth, S	F	20
Third, N	D	15
Third, S	G	15
Thirteenth	G	21
Thomas	Q	17
Thompson	F	3
Thurman	Q	11

Streets—Continued.

Blvd. (Addison ave)

	P	3

the flap in the direction indicated.

CUMBERLAND RIVER
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS
ROGER WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY
MAP OF
NASHVILLE, TENN
To Accompany
THE WAYNE HANDBOOK OF NASHVILLE
Published by
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FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

1 Fe 33

Nashville Street Guide.

This street guide and map of the city give the exact location of every street, and can be obtained from any news dealer in Nashville for 10 cents. It is known as "The Wayne Street Guide to Nashville," and is especially prepared for strangers, cabmen, truckmen, policemen, etc.

The city is numbered on the Philadelphia plan, allowing 100 numbers between streets. Even numbers are on the north and east sides, odd numbers on the south and west sides.

Make Broad street, beginning at west bank of the river, continuing west as West End avenue to corporation line the dividing line north and south, and the Cumberland river the dividing line east and west.

The letters and figures following the names of streets are given to locate the streets on the map. Similar numbers and letters will be found on the edge of the map, and near that point where horizontal lines drawn across the map from such figures and letters would meet will be found the required street or point of interest.

Points of Interest.

No. 1. Maxwell House	I	12
No. 2. Tulane Hotel	J	10
No. 3. Duncan House	I	11
No. 4. Polk Place	J	10
No. 5. McKendree Church	J	11
No. 6. First Baptist Church	K	10
No. 7. Christ Church	K	10
No. 8. Grand Opera House	H	11
No. 9. Vendome Theater	J	11
No. 10. New Masonic Theater	I	11
No. 11. First Pres. Church	J	11
Boscobel College	H	18
Centennial Grounds	N	2
City Cemetery	O	14
Coliseum	K	8
Court House	H	11
Fisk University	H	4
State Capitol	H	10
Penitentiary	K	7
Union Depot	J	9
Univ. of Nashville	M	15
Vanderbilt Univ	O	6

Streets.

Abbott	J	1
Academy pl.	M	15
Acklen	B	7
Adams	C	10
Addison ave. N	I	5
Addison ave. S	M	7
Alabama	Q	8
Alameda	H	3
Alamo	D	2
Alberta ave.	D	4
Albion	H	3
Allison	O	12
Alloway (S.)		
Almond	L	13
Archer	P	11
Argyle (S.)		
Arrington	A	15
Arthur ave	D	5
Ash	N	13
Ashworth (E.)		
Asylum ave	Q	19
Avondale (S.W.)		
Bank alley	I	12
Barrow ave. (W.)		
Bass	P	12
Batavia	J	3
Baxter (S.W.)		

Streets—Continued.

Baxter Blvd. (Addison ave)		
Bayard (N.E.)		
Beck (N.W.)		
Beech	P	3
Beech ave. (S.)		
Bell	L	11
Belleville	G	7
Belmont, N	M	7
Belmont, S	O	7
Benson ave. (W.)		
Benton (S.)		
Berrien	M	16
Berry	C	14
Berryhill	K	9
Bienville	D	17
Blakemore (S.W.)		
Blank	I	5
Boone	K	4
Boscobel	G	18
Bosley	G	3
Boulevard (S.W.)		
Bowles	P	8
Boyce	I	19
Boyd ave	M	5
Bramlett (E.)		
Branch ave	Q	1
Bremen	A	5
Brennan	Q	12
Brick Church Pike (N.E.)		
Bridge	G	12
Bridge ave	H	13
Brinkley	P	12
Broad	M	8
Broadus	H	19
Brown	Q	15
Brown, E	A	12
Brown, S	R	3
Buchanan	I	6
Buchanan ave.	A	3
Buena Vista	D	7
Buena Vista pike	B	5
Buford (S.W.)		
Burch (see Lemira)		
Burks alley	I	6
Burns ave	B	10
Byron (S.)		
Calvin	C	21
Cannon	N	17
Capers ave (S.W.)		
Capitol ave	H	11
Carlyle	O	3
Carney (S.)		
Carroll	M	15
Cass	A	4
Catron	O	7
Cedar	J	8
Central	N	12
Central ave	O	5
Cetral ave	Q	10
Chadwell (E.)		
Chapel ave. (N.E.)		
Charlotte pike	L	8
Cheatham	E	6
Cherry, N	D	8
Cherry, S	L	13
Chestnut	P	15
Childress (N.E.)		
Church	J	10
Claiborne	N	17
Clare ave. (W)		
Clark	I	12
Clark pl	M	11
Clay, N	B	5
Cleveland	A	14
Clifton pike	K	2
Clinton	I	7
Cockrill	E	4
Coffee	C	6
College, N	D	9
College, S	M	13
Commerce	I	12
Common	B	1
Compton Road (S.W.)		
Connor	M	11
Cooper	I	17
Cottonwood	G	14
Courtney (S.W.)		
Cove	P	8
Cowan ave	C	12
Crawford	H	9
Creek (S.W.)		
Criddle	G	11
Crockett	L	14
Crook	J	3
Crooked	A	4
Cross	I	17
Crutcher	I	17
Cumberland	G	7
Cumberland alley	J	10
Cumberland ave. (S)		
Currey	R	10
Curt	J	6
Darmstadt	A	6
Deaderick	H	12
Decatur	N	19
Deluge	O	11
Demonbreun	L	11
Dew	H	19
Dickerson	E	13
Dickerson pike (see No. Fi...)		
Division	N	9
Dixon	P	11
Donelson	N	18
Douglas (S.)		
Douglas ave	L	5
Driftwood	K	17
Duncan	N	19
Duncan, E	J	17
Dundee (S.W.)		
Durham	I	4
East ave	O	5
Edgar	M	20
Edgehill ave.	Q	10
Eighteenth (E)		
Eighth, N. (N.E.)		
Eighth, S	D	17
Electric (E.)		
Eleventh	G	20
Elizabeth	O	7
Elliston ave.	M	3
Elm	L	13
Elmhill	P	20
Elmwood	E	14
Estrella (W.)		
Euclid	O	1
Euclid ave	M	14
Eureka	P	11
Evanston ave. (N.E.)		
Ewing ave	O	12
Factory	R	18
Fain	N	17
Fairfield ave	N	18
Fairmount	O	10
Fairview (S.W.)		
Farrell (S.W.)		
Farrell ave	M	3
Fatherland	G	17
Fern	N	12
Fifteenth	H	21
Fifth, N	B	16
Fifth, S	G	17
Fillmore	L	16
First, N	C	13
First, S	H	14
Florence	B	3
Fogg	M	12
Ford ave. (S.W.)		
Formoso	E	2
Forrest	D	21
Foster	D	15
Fountain ave	O	2
Fourteenth	G	21
Fourth, N	C	16
Fourth, S	H	16
Fox Lane	B	1
Franklin	L	13
Franklin pike (S. Spruce)		
Front, N	D	10
Front, S	K	12
Fulcher	L	18
Furman	J	9
Gallatin pike	C	21
Garden	Q	10
Gardner	Q	10
Garfield	C	7
Garland	D	21
Garland ave	P	4
Gay	G	11
Georgia	D	18
Gilliam	E	20
Gleaves	N	11
Goodsby (S.E.)		
Gordon	L	18
Gowdey	M	10
Grand ave	P	6
Granny White pike	Q	9
Grant	H	6
Grantland ave. (S.)		
Green	M	17
Griffin	M	10
Grove (S.)		
Grove, E	C	21
Grundy	K	8
Guthrie	L	14
Hagan	R	14
Hamburg	C	5
Hamilton	H	7
Hamilton alley (W)		
Hamilton ave	J	1
Hancock	B	14
Hardee	K	7
Harding	H	5
Harding ave	J	2
Hare (S)		
Harris	O	11
Harsrlon	H	8
Haslam	G	7
Hatch Court	I	10
Hawkins	P	10
Hay	M	11
Hayes	M	6
Hazel	N	16
Hefferman	H	3
Heiman	F	4
Hendershott	D	3
Herman	I	3
Hermosa	I	3
Hickory	F	21
High, N	J	11
High, S	L	12
Highland	R	12
Highland ave	L	14
Hill, E	Q	17
Hill, N	Q	19
Hill, S	Q	17
Hillsboro pike	O	7
Hillside (S)		
Hitt	I	16
Holly	E	21
Horton	R	10
Houston	Q	14
Howard	E	10
Hudson	J	5
Hughes (E.)		
Hume	D	8
Humphreys	Q	14
Hunter	I	19
Hyde's Ferry pike	C	3
Hynes	K	9
Hynes alley	L	6
Ivy	P	10
Jackson	F	9
Jackson ave	J	1
Jackson, S	Q	12
James	D	3
Jane	D	5
Jefferson	F	6
Jockey	O	1
John	P	17
Johnson ave. (N.E.)		
Jones (S.W.)		
Jones, E (E.)		
Joseph	C	13
Josephine ave	B	16
Jowett ave. (S.)		
Kayne ave	O	10
Keegan's alley	K	8
Keith	M	20
Kellow (N.W.)		
Keys alley	K	9
Kirkman (see Molloy)		
Kirkman ave. (S.)		
Koscis	Q	9
Kuhn	M	15
Lafayette	O	15
Lake	F	16
Laland	B	1
Lamar	P	7
Laura ave	O	6
Laurel	M	9
Lebanon Pike	M	21
Lee ave	L	12
Lemira	O	1
Lewis	N	17
Ligon Lane (N.E.)		
Lillian (E.)		
Lincoln ave	P	17
Linden	Q	4
Lindsley ave	M	15
Line	H	9
Lischey ave (see N. 4th st.)		
Lockeland ave	D	21
Locust	G	11
Lonely	E	16
Long ave (E.)		
Longview	Q	11
Lorango	Q	8
Lotta (N.E.)		
Louisville Branch ~~Pike~~ (N. First st.)		
Lumsden	R	18
Lyle ave	N	6
McCampbell	B	10
McCreary	K	8
McEwen	K	2
McFerren ave	D	19
McFerrin st	C	15
McGavock	K	10
McKinney (N.W.)		
McLemore	G	8
McNairy (N.)	H	7
McNairy (S.)	M	9
McTyeire ave	L	6
Madison	F	7
Madison, West (S.)		
Magazine	M	10
Magnolia	F	21
Main	G	15
Mallory	P	15
Malone ave	Q	12
Malvern	M	1
Malvina	L	10
Manier Place (S.W.)		
Mansker	K	13
Mansfield	B	18
Maple	O	16
Marina	C	18
Market, N	E	10
Market, S	J	12
Marks	D	14
Martin	Q	14
Martin Alley	G	11
Mary	E	5
Maury	N	17
Maxwell Alley	I	11
May (N.E.)		
Melrose ave (S.E.)		
Meredith	N	19
Meridian Place (see Olympic)		
Meridian	Q	10
Merritt	R	14
Middle Franklin Pike (see Granny White Pike)		
Middleton	L	14
Mile End (N.E.)		
Mile	D	10
Mill	R	18
Miller	N	16
Miller ave	E	14
Molloy	K	12
Monroe	E	9
Montee	R	14
Moore ave (S)		
Morena	I	3
Morgan	J	8
Morrison	H	7
Morrow (E.)		
Mulberry	L	13
Murfreesboro Pike	P	18
Murrell	N	16
Myrtle ave	D	18
Nance	L	15
Nance ave	A	2
Nance Lane	Q	20
Nassau	C	6
Neill ave	D	18
Nelson	N	9
Nestor	L	17
New ave (S.)		
New Bridge Road	A	1
Nineteenth (E.)		
Ninth, N (N.E.)		
Ninth, S	D	18
Nolensville Pike (S. Cherry)		
Norman	K	2
North	B	12
Oak	O	14
Odd	F	5
Old Charlotte Road	L	2
Old Hyde's Ferry Road (W.)		
Oldham	E	14
Olive	I	9
Olympic	Q	10
Ora ave	O	10
Ordway ave	C	21
Osage	D	2
Overton	O	10
Owen	A	4
Palmer	P	2
Palmer Place	M	11
Park	I	6
Park ave	H	21
Park Place	H	11
Park Road (S.E.)		
Passaic	F	2
Patterson	M	3
Payne	K	9
Peabody	L	13
Pearl	I	9
Perkins	O	17
Petway	A	20
Phillips	H	5
Phillips ave	D	19
Pike	R	8
Pillow	Q	15
Pine	M	9
Plummer ave	Q	5
Plunkett ave.	P	3
Polk	D	5
Polk ave	J	10
Pond	I	17
Poplar	P	3
Poplar, W. (S.W.)		
Porter	K	9
Porterfield	G	6
Poston	P	1
Priest (N.E.)		
Printers Alley	I	12
Prospect ave.	F	19
Putnam	E	13
Quarry	J	7
Race	L	1
Rain's ave (S.)		
Ramsey	F	16
Reid	P	12
Reservoir ave	R	10
Richardson (N.E.)		
Richland Pike	P	1
Ridley ave	R	12
River	M	17
Rives (see Short st.)		
Robertson	N	17
Robertson, W. (S.W.)		
Rokeby	P	6
Rose	C	1
Rose ave	R	14
Rothschild ave (E.)		
Royal	F	2
Rudolph (E.)		
Russell	E	21
Rutledge	L	14
Saffrans	O	9
Salem	B	2
School	M	13
Scott	D	6
Scott ave. (N.E.)		
Scott, E. (N.E.)		
Scovel	G	3
Second, N	C	14
Second, S	H	15
Seventeenth (E.)		
Seventh, N	A	17
Seventh, S	E	17
Sevier	H	19
Sevier, E	H	21
Seymour	A	20
Shankland	I	9
Sharpe ave (N.E.)		
Shelby ave	G	18
Shirley	M	11
Short	D	3
Siefried	B	2
Sigler	O	8
Simmons	L	2
Sixteenth (E.)		
Sixth, N	A	16
Sixth, S	E	16
Smiley	D	17
Southgate (S)		
Southworth	M	3
Songster	B	3
South	P	10
Sparkman	J	12
Spring	E	14
Springer	A	3
Spruce, N.	F	8
Spruce, S	O	11
Stainback ave	R	15
Stanley	K	21
State	N	3
St. Cloud alley	I	11
Steel	E	17
Stevens	O	10
Stevenson ave	O	12
Stewart	E	17
St. Louis	C	2
Stockell	C	14
Stonewall	K	7
Stratton	C	21
Summer, N	F	9
Summer, S.	L	1
Summit ave.	E	19
Sycamore	F	15
Sylvan	H	18
Taylor	D	5
Tennessee	P	17
Tenth, S.	F	20
Third, N.	D	15
Third, S	G	15
Thirteenth	G	21
Thomas	Q	17
Thompson	F	3
Thoroeg.	Q	11
Thornton ave. (S.)		
Tilden	B	4
Torbitt ave. (W.)		
Trentland	C	14
Trimble	P	17
Tweed	H	3
Twelfth	D	21
Underwood	F	3
Union	I	1
University	N	16
Van Buren		4
Vanderbilt ave	N	
Vaugun	F	15
Vaughn pike	B	21
Vauxhall pl	L	10
Vernon ave	R	10
Villa	P	3
Vine, N	E	8
Vine, S	L	11
Wallace (S.)		
Waller	P	11
Walnut	J	9
Walsh (N.W.)		
Warren	G	7
Washington	N	16
Washington ave	R	3
Water Works road (S.E.)		
Watkins	H	6
Watson	H	15
Waverly (S.)		
Weakley ave. (N.E.)		
Webster	E	16
Webster, N	B	2
Wedgewood ave. (S.)		
Welker	R	3
Wesley		4
West End ave.	N	5
West Nashville road (S.W.)		
Wetmore	O	2
Wharf ave.	N	14
Wheless	D	4
White		
White's Creek pike (N.E.)		
Whiteside	F	11
Wilburn	A	15
Williams ave.	O	5
Willow	L	17
Winfrey	O	17
Winter	D	17
Woodard (E.)		
Woodland	G	16
Woods	O	12

Letters following streets without an index indicate that the street is beyond the limit of the map in the direction indicated.

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